IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,919—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
8th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10502
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	13000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Australien	6385	Costa	9th April, 1913.
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May. 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Mages	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	669	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	June 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 7th April, 11 a.m.* P.D. &O. M.
Kola ...1205 Thurs. 10th April, 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 11th April ‡ 8 a.m. direct.

*Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 5th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
4th April, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	" 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Praesident	3310	Schutt	17th April 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawapore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... " 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per " *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tilhling	
London	Tienstin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$	15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund	$	17,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUHLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to

SHALABHOY TYABJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING,—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

NAPIER ECONOMY.

Remarkable results of the private owners.

RUNNING COSTS COMPETITION.

Judges: Automobile Association.

The makers of the PROVED BEST CAR are continually endeavouring to reduce the running expenses of their cars. The most minute details in their design, receive most careful attention, with the idea of bringing the Napier cost of upkeep down to the lowest possible margin. Recently a Drivers' Competition was inaugurated in order to ascertain the running costs of various Napier owners. The remarkable results of the three winners detailed below serve to demonstrate how really economical motoring is, if your car is a Napier.

30 h.p. Six-Cylinder Napier. 1st Prize, £ 50
Winner covered 5,782 miles, at an average petrol consumption of 18·13 m.p.g.; total repairs, 7. F. Akerman, 11, Fairlop Place, St. John's Wood. N.W.

45 h.p. Six-Cylinder Napier. 2nd Prize, £ 25
Winner covered 6,294 miles, at an average petrol consumption of 15·85 m.p.g.; total repairs 1. A. J. Liveless. The Garage, "Duval's," Grays, Essex.

15 h.p. Four-Cylinder Napier. 3rd Prize, £ 15
Winner covered 6,274 miles, at an average petrol consumption of 20·33 m.p.g.; total repairs nil. A. C. Haines, Walton Road, Wetherby.

Do these facts and figures justify you at least seeing and testing a Napier, before you decide on your car?

Write to-day making an appointment for a trial run, and a copy of the 1913 Napier Book.

NAPIER.—The Proved Best Car.

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Maysphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the APOLLO BUNDER will be RESERVED for public purposes, on FRIDAY the 4th April, 1913, from 6-30 A. M. till 11-30 A. M. and again on SATURDAY the 5th April, 1913, from 10-30 A. M. till 2-30 P. M.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 1st April, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE Puplic are informed that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of LORD WILLINGDON and the DEPARTURE of H. E. LORD SYDENHAM, the following ROADS will be TEMPORARILY RESERVED for public purposes on FRIDAY the 4th April, 1913, from 6-30 A. M. till 11-30 A. M. and again on SATURDAY the 5th April, 1913, from 11-30 A.M. till 2-30 P. M. :—

Apollo Bunder Road.
Esplanade Road.
Church Gate Street.
Queen's Road.
Sandhurst Bridge.
Chowpatty.
Walkeshwar Road.
Government House, Lower Gate.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 1st April, 1913.

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 9th April, 1913, at 2-30 P. M. (Standard Time), at the Company's Registered Office, No. 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made upto 31st December, 1912.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 10th to 23rd April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTIFICATION.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have applied for CARDS OF ADMISSION to the Shamiana, on the Apollo Bandar, on the occasions of the arrival in Bombay, of the RIGHT HONOURABLE, LORD WILLINGDON OF RATTON, and the departure, hence, of HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SYDENHAM, Governor of Bombay, on the 4th and 5th instant, respectively, are, hereby, informed that they should, please, be in their places in the Shamiana, on the former of these two occasions at 7-30 A.M., and on the latter occasion at 12-45 P. M.

A. H. WHYTE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Seet in behalf of the said Sitambri Seet of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh. 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains, and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1912.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION of JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary Jury Lists published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 3rd instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned before the 10th instant.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTI E.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have LOST their FIVE "ORDINARY" SHARES Nos. 148184 to 148188 of "The Tata Iron and Steel Coy., Ltd." The Public are hereby warned from purchasing or dealing in any way with the above Shares. Persons dealing with the above Shares will be hold responsible.

DALAL LALCHAND JASSADANAND
and
RAMCHANDRA LALCHAND,
Bombay Bank, Elphinstone Circle,
or
Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.
Dated 3rd April, 1913.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 9th April, 1913, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Gautam Motichand Shah, B.A., LL.B., as a Director of the Company.

4th.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday the 11th April, 1913, to Wednesday the 30th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
(IN INSOLVENCY.)
No. 204 of 1913.
Re ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLI, deceased, Debtor.

WHEREAS an order has been this day made, under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), to administer the estate of the abovenamed Adamji Mulla Abdulalli, deceased, in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.—Dated this 2nd day of April, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of April, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY the 14th day of April, 1913, for works in the construction of Parrot and Cockatoos House in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Plans may be seen and the Form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay 2nd April, 1913.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Turf Club Office, No. 2, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay, at 8-30 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 5th April, and SATURDAY, the 19th April, 1913, respectively, reference the passing of the New Rule regarding the ageing of Arab horses.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, W. I.T.C.
Bombay, 28th February, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pagmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg, Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT
(6-30 and 10 P. M. SHOWS)
JIU-JITSU CONTESTS
Last of Preliminaries.

The Film Pictures are :—
VANQUISHED :
A DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
TWO NIGHTS ONLY ! !
Special Engagement of the
COWEN COSTUME COMEDY CO.
Will perform ENTR' ACTE.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
BAI ANJANI BAI,
(The famous scientific and popular songstress of Bombay)
ON
SATURDAY, 5th April, 1913,
at 9-30 P.M.
Prices—Rs. 10, 5 and 3.
Plan of seats at SOUNDY and Co., Ltd.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
LAST NIGHT OF OUR PRESENT PROGRAMME.
SIR MARK ANTON
From the London Hippodrome.
In his impersonations and Quick Change Caricatures of Famous Composers.
COMPLETE RECOVERY OF
NAT CLIFFORD,
The man who has made the World Laugh.
WHO WILL APPEAR NIGHTLY.
MELROSE & FRANKLIN
In their screaming absurdity.
"WASHING THE BABY."
Augmented by our Exclusive CINEMA PICTURES.
TO-MORROW.
SIR MARK ANTON.
Will Present a Musical Burlesque Drama in 1 ACT entitled
CAUGHT RED-HANDED
IN WHICH SIR MARK TAKES 8 CHARACTERS (Male and Female)
HIMSELF.
NAT CLIFFORD
IN SEVERAL NEW NUMBERS
MELROSE AND FRANKLIN
Have another screaming absurdity
TRAMP AND THE MAID.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR."

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
2 HOUSES NIGHTLY 2
Hours Show at 7 and 10
THE GREAT "ALVARO,"
King of Magicians and Illusionists.
THE LUST FOR GOLD.
Our Star Film,
etc., etc., etc.
TO-MORROW,
"ALVARO"
HAS SOME MORE WONDERFUL AND BEWILDERING ILLUSIONS
YOU "MUST" SEE OUR DRAMA
"THE ORPHAN"
MOST SENSATIONAL FILM EVER TAKEN.
Prices—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8, 4 and 2.
PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY.

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans, Fraser & Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at Cawasji Patell Street, Fort, open on all sides. Rent Moderate. Apply Box No. 932, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
AND
HALL OF VARIETIES.

OUR GRAND STAR PROGRAMME,
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 29TH MARCH.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS TO-NIGHT

First Appearance
Mr. LEO DRYDEN (Jr.)
Son of the famous LEO DRYDEN of London Music Hall Fame.
CHARACTER ACTOR and COMEDIAN from
THE PALACE THEATRE, LONDON.

Return of Bombay's Favourite
Mr. NORMAN BARRINGTON.
The Man who has, can and will make you forget your troubles,
SO CHEER UP ! & Come Along.

THIS WEEK, OUR CINEMA PICTURES WILL BE THE TALK & RAGE OF BOMBAY.
VENUS! VENUS!! VENUS!!!
A beautiful film, in 3 PARTS, 3,000 feet long, full of genuine pathos, once seen, never forgotten.
SEE THE BEAUTIFUL DANCE IN IT.
A REGULAR VARIETY TURN IN ITSELF.
ELECTRIC VILLA ..... (Comic).
A ROYAL ROMANCE ..... (Drama).
BILLY'S STRATAGEM ..... (Drama).
WILLIE KNOWS HOW TO WEAR FURS (Comic).
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

	TIME.
FIRST SHOW	6-30 to 8 P.M.
SECOND SHOW	8-30 to 10 P.M.
THIRD SHOW	10-30 to 12 P.M.
MATINEES EVERY SAT. & SUNDAY,	5-15 to 6-15P.M.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.

1913

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.
Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY, as supplied to the British House of Commons, the leading Hotels, Clubs, Railway and Steamship Companies, all over Europe and America. Rs. 36 per case of dozen quarts, and Rs. 18 per case of dozen pints. Can be had at Messrs. MANECKJI & Co., Church Gate Street, and BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY, 28, Esplanade Road, Fort

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance;

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffaloe's milk delivered morning and evening.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs 4 per thousand.)

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Hemp, damaged by Fire and Water. THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mody Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 700 bales of Hemp, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Fairholme," Centre Road Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, large dining-table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. D. Longland, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, damaged by Fire and Water.

ON MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT to Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 800 full-pressed bales of Khandesh, Khandwa, Bengal and other kind of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th April, 1913.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

1. Bonza, T. B. BAY AUSTRALIAN, gelding, aged, heavy-weight, light mouth, comfortable hack, sure-footed across country, Magnificent jumper, has won prizes in the Mhow Horse Show and is also broken to single harness. Rs. 500.

2. A team of BROWN ENGLISH HORSES, 6 off, thoroughbred hackneys, thoroughly broken as a team, Tandom, pair and single harness. Had been in use during the Viceregal visit too. Arrived from England in June, 1911. Perfectly sound. Priced low as the horses are overstocked. Rs. 6,000.

3. A well-matched pair of HUNGARIANS, Grey, 15-2, aged, goes in Tandom, single and double harness, fast trotters. Rs. 800.

4. A pair of BAY WALERS, about 1·52, aged, broken to single and double harness, fast trotters. Rs. 600.

5. A fashionable NEW CAPE CART, by Stewart and Co., painted dark blue; very little used; bought only last year. Rs. 600.

Reasonable offers will be considered. For further particulars, please apply to the—
PRIVATE SECRETARY
To H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar,
DHAR, C.I.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 918, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—ONE MANAGER and one WEAVING MASTER for a large up-to-date up-country Spinning and Weaving Mills. The Manager should have a thorough practical knowledge of Carding and Spinning and should know sizing, weaving, and finishing well to efficiently manage a large weaving shed. Only first class practical experts need apply. Handsome salaries. Efficient Indians quite eligible for appointment.

Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to
X. Y. Z., care of this Paper.

WANTED.—PROBATIONER NURSES, well educated European Girls, above 21 years of age, 4 years course. Apply LADY SUPERINTENDENT, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for English Morning Paper. None but experienced, reliable men need apply.—Box No. 940, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, a smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, one who has worked in the paper line. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Manager, the "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX** CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 6TH, APRIL, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY the 6th instant, 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow, opposite Seth Panalal's Hindu Temple, valuable and handsome household furniture in use of C. C. Watson, Esq., I.C.S., such as telescopic screw dining table chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, silk tapestry upholtered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, marble and tile top tables, and teapoys, palm-stands, lady's secretariats, writing tables, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, windproof hanging and table lamps, sofas, hat-stand, Singapore cane furniture, rich table ornaments and flower vases, old Chinaware, ice chest with refrigerator, Singer's sewing machine, large China bath tubs, etc.

-- Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, cupboards, almirahs, cottage piano by Collard and Collard, book and hatstands, cots, American safe, phonographs, tables, teapoys, chest of drawers.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred shigram.

On account and at the risk of the Concerned—

• 1 newpick English motor-car, 4-cylinder, 14-16 H. P., 4-seated, with accessories, in running order.

1 Calibre motor-car, 4-cylinder, 14-16 H. P., 4-seated, stepney wheel and accessories, in running order.

The above cars can be seen at the Universal Engineering Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort.

SALE ON TUSSDAY, THE 8TH APRIL AT 2-30 p. m. (S. T.).

On (TUESDAY), the 8th instant, at 2-30 p. m.(S.T., Messrs. CRAWFOFD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation near the Colaba Railway Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French pulished dining, drawing, and bed room furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, mirror back sideboard, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, meat safe,Singapore cane furniture, English walnutwood cottage piano in good order, Genoa velvet lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble and tile top teapoys and tables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets,carved teapoys and chiffoniers rich carpets, table ornaments, rich engravings and pictures, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror door single and double almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, wall-clocks, table and hanging lamps, Singer's hand sewing machine, large quantity of carpenter's and mechanic tools, etc.

The property of Messrs. J. C. Calvert and H. E. Lees.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1913.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain G. Bartole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chautola, 3,100 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

The steamer Huntsman, 4,327 tons, Captain G. Golchman, arrived in harbour y sterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Romera, 3,188 tons, Captain R. Burns, sailed yesterday for Basselton, via Colombo with ballast.

The steamer Imkenturm, 3,154 tons, Captain L. Carstens, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Rahmani, 1,873 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a cargo of Specie and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Elsa, 2,304 tons, Captain H. M. Worsoe, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Lourenco Marquis with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co' steamer Fultala, 2,701, tons, Captain H. W. Tallent, sailed yesterday for Maulmein with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lindula 2,183 tons, Captain T. Walsh, sailed yesterday for South and East African ports and Natal, with a general cargo and 37 Saloon and 325 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt B A Nugento .... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.......Comdr Ballard .... R Navy
H M S Sphinx.........Comdr Geo J Todd ...... Spl Ser St
R I M S Minto.......Lieut G H Finnis .... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 3.

Abydos ......1939 Daber .... Bo A Line Co
Angus..........2323 Dokus..............T M & Co
Aviemoor..... 2382 Koefod ....T Jewandas
Bacca ....3794 Potter ....P & O Co
Cloutsham ......3875 Widdess........W & A G Co
Clan Macpher ...3224 Day ....W & A G Co
Cape Ortegal......3136 McDonald.......29-3...... Kobe...T M & Co
Crossby Hall ....2593 McMillan.......L'pool...... K N & Co
Elsa................. 2304 Warsoe..............
Faris................787 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Ilanda.............3360 Maclean ......M M & Co
Kasara...............504 King ....M M & Co
Mombassa.........2787 Lacook ....M M & Co
Marmaris...........................Comdr Muhlis .... Turkish G Boat
Noor-el-Bahr......212 Mahomed ....Nacodo
Nawab............2041 Koss...............T M & Co
Okara..............3439 Hirst.............M M & Co
Ostmark........... 4399 Peter.......W & A G & Co
Persia...........3779 Bartole , Japan......A L S N Co
Shah Jehan.........698 Nacoda ....Nacoda
Stephonotis ...2584 Goodredge ....A Yule & Co
Sutherland.......2277 Longstaff.......Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 3.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents
A Delta ....4780 Mattin...23-4 ..P & O Co
B Semiramis........2552 Pavlesich........16-4...... A L S N Co
C and R Moltkefels.......3034 Schrieder.......... W& A G & Co
D & E Chantala.....4949 Diamond ...M M & Co
F Khosrou...2410 Hannah ..4-4...Bo P S N Co
H Kanzler .....Schappl 865 Durban . A S & Co
K Shioyo Maru ...3664 Okuma ..N Y Kaisha
M Umsinga.......1869 Cox ....Middlesbro...... W & A Graham & Co
N Clan Forbes ......3109 Becket...Hull...N F J F & Co
O Jerseymoor.......2408 Barton...Philadelphia... 5-4...W & A Graham & Co Bo & P S N Co
P Moshtari.......1817 Hughes...Bo & P S N Co
Q Rahmani........1873 Hughes...Jeddah ......

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia.......4315 Osborne ...L'pool........ W & A G & Co
3 Chupra...3597 Sullivan...Antwerp ...3-4 M M and Co
7 Oolobaria...3420 Bishop ....M M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun...3760 Young...J Finlay & Co
9 City of Benares...4476 Muller...K N & Co
10&11 Kt Errant.......4779 Jones ...Hull ...... K N & Co
12 & 18 Arabia ..4167 Palmer.......P and O Co
16 Dunrobin 2319 Carr Hamburg etc.T M &Co

M W D D

R. I. M. S. Dufferin...Comdr La Touche........ R I Marine

P & O Dock

Rio Sado......Ortegoo ....PortGunboat

H W V D

Lhasa...................950 Penny..............M M & Co

H W P D

Netravati..........692 Ababerker ......Bo S N Co
Mahanadi ....549 Ahmed ....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Elsa	Warsoe	L M'quis,Mar16
3	Persia	Bartoll.......	Trieste, Mar 12
	Chantala	McDiarmed	M'bro, Feb 19
	Rahmani	Hughes ..	Jeddah, Mar 21

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Somera	Burns	Busselton, etc
	Lindula	Walsh	Natal, etc
	Imkenturm.....	Carstens	H'burg, etc
	Fultala	Tallent	Moulmein

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Sutherland, Longstaff, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Moshtari, for Jeddah.
" Chantala, for Antwerp, etc.
" Rahmani, for Jeddah, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Gablonz, left Trieste on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 15th instant.

The B I S N Company's steamer Matiana left in the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—16 bales woolen carpets, 10 packages apparel, 1 cwt haberdashery, King King and Co ; 7 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji ; 12 cwts ganja, A Salamahamad.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—150 bales hemp, K! Reeve and Co ; 500 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co : 1,440 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 770 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

FOR ODESSA.

Semeramis s—2,500 cwts gingellyseed, M Sawjee.

FOR VENICE.

Semeramis s—155 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mantauk Point s—110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

Imkenturm s—499 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Duurobin s—660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,002 cwts brown linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, M Nathoorbhoy and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts castorseed 1,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2,000 cwts ginjellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 5,000 cwts weedseed, B Krause ; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 150 bales hemp, G Veerji ; 55 bales cottonfly, C Peraj.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circasia s—30 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 67 bales wool, Nizamuddin and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 29 bales hemp, F Khoobchand.

Crosby Hall s—8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

City of Benaras s—561 cwts oil-cake, T Morrison and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circasia s—150 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

Crosby Hall s—126 cwts gum Arabic, J Nurbharam and Co.

Patagonia s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umsinga s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Forbes s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Knight Errant s—1 300 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,100 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji.

FOR GENOA.

City of Benaras s—204 cwts gum Arabic, S K Khona.

Patagonia s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight Errant s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 830 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Jersey Moor s—4000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 8000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros ; 10 cwts capsicum Nusurwanji Bros and Co ; 2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shimyo Maru s—1500 cwts onions R S Dadachanji and Co.

China s—200 bales cotton twist C Bomanji and Co ; 80 cwts shark fins M Jaferbhoy ; 24 cwts jerdaloo 15 cwts kismiss V Veljee and Co ; 94 cwts gum olibanum 110 cwts gum Bysaboli ; A H Mawjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—800 bales cotton twist S J David and Co ; 150 bales cotton twist J David ; 200 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shimyo Maru s—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	April		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Thurs....	3	m	9	57		24	8
			10	21	a	26	5
Fri	4	m	10	28		25	8
			10	44	a	26	10
Sat	5	m	10	58		26	6
			11	7	a	27	3
Sun	6	m	11	28		27	3
			11	30	a	27	5
Mon	7	m	11	58		27	10
			11	54	a	27	6
Tues......	8	m	0	39	a	28	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	March		h.	m.		ft.	in
Thurs	3	m	4	1		19	0
			3	41	a	19	9
Fri......	4	m	4	25		18	2
			4	15	a	18	2
Sat........	5	m	4	49		17	4
			4	47	a	17	9
Sun	6	m	5	13		16	7
			5	18	a	17	7
Mon	7	m	5	37		16	1
			5	49	a	17	7
Tues......	8	m	6	2		15	8
			6	20	a	17	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Apri	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
3 (Thurs)	do	6h. 32m.	do	6h. 52m
4 (Friday)	do	6h 31m.	do	6h. 53m
5 (Satur)	do	6h. 30m.	do	6h. 53m
6 (Sun)	do	6h. 29m.	do	6h. 53m
7 (Mon)	do	6h. 28m.	do	6h. 54m
8 (Tues)	do	6h. 27m.	do	6h. 54m

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, April 6th, 11h. 18-2m. p.m. First Quarter, 18th 1h. 9-2m a.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h, 2-7m., 1m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39-2m. a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MOSELEY.—At Sarota Phanta, on the 29th March, Reginald King Moseley, United Provinces Police Force, aged 44.

COOKE.—In the Gorakhpur District, on the 22nd March, Ronald Arthur, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs A. J. F. Cooke.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Willingdon, new Governor of Bombay, arrives per the English Mail steamer landing at Apollo Bunder, about 8 a.m.

Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company's Ordinary General Meeting, 23, Churchgate-street, 4 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 1st Middlesex vs. Grant Medical College, Oval, 4-30 p.m.

Prize-giving, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m. The Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong will preside and Mrs. Palmer will give away the prizes.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim:—If it be possible, live peaceably with all men.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward Mails, will leave Bombay harbour for Aden, at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus,15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March... .....Old Comrades ....C. Teike
Overtura.....Fra Diavolo............Auber
a Intermezzo from ....Princess Caprice......Leo Fall
b Polka de Concert ...Les Chanteurs Hongroise ....Michiels
Selection ...The Gondoliers ......Sullivan
Valse.........Ciribiribin..............Bucalossi
Selection ...Gipsy Love ....F. Lehar
Two-Step...Mr. Jollyboy ....R. Penso

Postal Notice.—In consequence of the Apollo Bandar being closed for traffic on Friday and Saturday, the English Mails will be landed at and shipped from the Victoria Dock wall this week.

High Court Summer Vacation.—During the ensuing summer vacation the High Court on its Appellate Side will sit for the disposal of ordinary Criminal business on Thursday the 1st May, Thursday the 15th May and Thursday the 29th May 1913.

The List of Jurors.—The revised list prepared by the Clerk of the Crown of persons liable to serve as jurors in the Bombay High Court has been published in the "Government Gazette," yesterday.

The Homjee Cursetjee Dady Prize.—The subject selected by the Syndicate for competitive essays in connection with the H. C. Dady Prize is "An essay, based on personal observation, on noxious insects in our houses : their systematic position, their habits, and the damage they do."

Motor Accident.—One Salamudin was run over by motor-car No. 2347 driven by one Syed, at the corner of Bellasis-road, on Wednesday evening. He was immediately taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. The same car afterwards knocked down another man, a Hindu, who is also in hospital as a result.

Lecture.—Mr. Thomas Prime of California will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby-road, Fort) (to-day), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject :—"The Future that awaits us." Mrs. A. E. Powell will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

Closing of Apollo Bandar.—In consequence of the arrival of Lord Willingdon, Governor-designate and of the departure of H. E. Lord Sydenham, the Apollo Bandar will be "reserved for public purposes" to-day from 6-30 a. m. to 11-30 a. m. and to-morrow (Saturday) from 10-30 a. m. till 2-30 p. m. Police notices appear in our advertisement columns, and these specify certain roads between the Bandar and Government House, which will also be closed on both days.

Arrival and Departure of Governors.—Ladies and gentlemen who have applied for cards of admission to the Shamiana on the Apollo Bandar, on the occasions of the arrival in Bombay of Lord Willingdon of Ratton and the departure of his Excellency Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay, on the 4th and 5th instant, respectively are informed that they should be in their places in the Shamiana, on the former of these two occasions at 7-30 a.m. and on the latter occasion at 12-45 p.m.

The Students' Brotherhood.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Professor R. Mans, M.A., El. College, will deliver a public address on Saturday the 5th instant, at 6-30 p.m., on "Nickzsche," in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, when Dr. Mackichan, M.A.,D.D., has kindly consented to preside. Members are earnestly requested to attend, front seats being reserved for them.—The Senior Class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet on Sunday the 6th instant, at 9 a.m., in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, when Professor N.G. Welinkar, M.A., LL B. will conduct the class and will deliver his 7th address on "character and culture." The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. in the hall of the Aryan Education Society's Schools, Girgaum, on Sunday the 6th instant, and will be conducted by Mr. K. I. Dubash.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.
EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla) ; Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.			UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay	........Arr.	12-35
0-37...Arr.	Manmad	.........Dep.	6-46
10-24... "	Bhopal	.... "	21- 2
12-53... "	Bina	.... "	18-35
15-14... "	Jhansi	.... "	15-58
17-25... "	Gwalior	.... "	13-43
19-55... "	Agra Cantonment	"	11- 9
20-49... "	Muttra	.... "	10-15
23- 0... "	Delhi	............Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi	..............Arr.	7-28
3-17... "	Amballa Cantonment	...........Dep.	3-55
5-39... "	Ludhiana	...... "	1-23
6- 2... "	Phillaur	.... "	0-54
6-45... "	Jullundur	...... "	0-16
8-29... "	Amritsar	.... "	22-39
11-50... "	Lahore	.... "	21-35
14-33... "	Lala Musa	...... "	15-43
18-51... "	Rawalpindi	...... "	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	.... "	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay	...Arr.	12-35
23- 0......Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25......Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
2-52......Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45......Dep.	Amballa	Arr.	2-51
5-38......Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15......Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-12
12-42......Arr.	Simla	.........Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay	......Arr.	12-35
16-15...... "	Jhansi	.........Dep.	15-58
18-15...... "	Orai	.... "	13-11
20-14...... "	Cawnpore	... "	11- 8
21-45...... "	Lucknow	...... "	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Romboll,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following is the weekly summary of season reports for the week ending April 1:—

The standing rabi crops were in good condition,except in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier District where they were slightly damaged by adverse wnds. Cotton crop was damaged by insects in the Palanpur Agency. Harvesting continues. Picking of cotton was progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition but was deficient in parts of Cutch and was deteriorating in Ahmednagar. Drinking water-supply was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains have risen in Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 18 to 43 per cent. less than normal both in Sind and Gujarat, 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 25 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 35 to 52 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak. The public health was ganerally good.

Distress is becoming severe in the Ahmednagar District. Little wandering or emaciation has been noticed yet. Three kitchens and eight poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Government agency is being sold to needy cultivators at low rates and finds ready sale. Charitable funds are being utilised for grant of relief to weavers. Five cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds continue to give relief but are being poorly patronized. Steps are being taken to improve the water-supply by deepening existing wells and digging temporary wells with the aid of Government and Local Board grants. The number on gratuitous relief for the week ending 29th March were 16,315 in Ahmednagar and 835 in Poona and Sholapur.

DEPARTURES.

The Natal Line s. s. Umsinga will sail from M. shed, Prince's Dock on the evening of the 4th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6-30 p. m. sharp.

Capt. A. H. M. Bowers
Mrs. Bowers and infant
Mrs. Burman child and infant
Mrs. Craig and child
Mr. T. R. Clark
Mrs. Coates & infant
Mr. Duggan.
MrsDuggan and child
Mr. E.F. Fraser
Mr H. L. Hunter
Mrs. Hunter and infant.
Mr. J. C. Kunning
Mr. Kunning
Miss Kunning
Mr. E. M. Kunning
Master L. Kunning
Mr. R. H. Logan
Mrs. N. S. Naylor three children nurse and infant.
Capt. C. E. G. Schorttky.
Mrs. A Symonds and infant.
Mrs P. N. Williams

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR GIRL.

The Hon. the Chief Justice presided at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court which began yesterday. His Lordship was assisted by a common jury. The first case disposed of was that of Luxman Tukaram (22), a Hindu mill-hand who was committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the 8th February 1913, on a charge of kidnapping a minor girl, named Devki (12).

Mr. E. F. M. Nicholson appeared for the Crown and Inspector Fuller was in charge of the case.

Mr. Nicholson, in stating the facts for the prosecution, said that the girl was the daughter of one Gopal Krishna who was away from Bombay. She had been living with her aunt, Jeir, and the latter, when leaving Bombay for her native place, entrusted the girl to the care of one Rajaram Yesu, in whose house the accused is said to have been living and where he made her acquaintance. One evening in February last, Devki was missed, and on enquiries it was found that she was living with the accused at Oomerkharry. She was induced to return to her relatives, but the accused interfered and insisted on certain terms. He was arrested, and a charge preferred against him.

The first witness called was Devki, who stated that she became acquainted with the accused when working under him in the mill in which he was employed as a mucadum. The female mucadum of the mill used to ill-treat her and the accused induced her to go and live with him.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness replied that she had gone with him of her own free-will.

Further evidence was recorded, and the accused stated that he had taken the girl with her consent to afford her protection from ill-treatment.

Mr. Nicholson further addressed the jury on the points of law and the evidence tendered and asked for a verdict of guilty.

The Chief Justice, in his charge to the jury, said that there was no doubt of the accused's intention in taking the girl away from the custody of her guardians. It was also proved that she was below twelve years of age and he had not obtained the permission of her guardians.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty and the Hon. the Chief Justice, addressing the accused, said that taking into consideration that the girl was unhappy in her home and that he treated her kindly, he would sentence him to only eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

TEA TRADE-MARK.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday the suit in which Bai Premabai, widow of Purushotam Nensey, owner of Messrs. Sapat and Co., general merchants, prayed for an injunction against Messrs. Wilson and Co., merchants, claiming Rs. 5,000 as damages, came up for hearing.

Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff ans Mr. Jinnah for the defendants.

In this suit the plaintiff stated that her firm were large exporters of a special blend of tea from Bombay to Singapore. The tea was offered to the public tinned in a particular way and with an attractive label bearng the tade-mark of the firm.

In 1909 the defendants, who were then doing business under the name of Messrs. Patell and Co., copied the plaintiff's trade-mark on tins similar to those used by them but which were filled with tea of an inferior description; and they thereby traded on the reputation of plaintiff's tea and ultimately interfered with the sale of the plaintiff's tea, the demand for which grew less.

A suit was filed in the High Court and a notice served on the defendants, with the result that the latter agreed to use a different pattern of tin and another trade-mark. They even undertook to change the colour of the labels. The agreement was binding in all parts of the world. Subsequently Patell and Co. changed their name to Wilson and Co. and again had recourse to their former methods, to which the plaintiff had seriously objected. The plaintiff prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling and exporting tea from Bombay in the tins and under the trade-mark complained of. They further asked that defendants be ordered to produce and deliver all the tins in their possession made up in the way complained of; and that an account of the profits made by the defendants, by the sale of simillar tins, be taken, and the amount paid to the plaintiff or, as an alternative, the defendants be ordered to pay Rs. 5,000 as damages to the plaintiff.

The defendants denied the allegations, and stated that they had had no fraudulent object of benefitting by the reputation acquired by the plaintiff. They contended that there was a marked dissimilarity between their trade-mark and the plaintiff's, and that the suit had been filed by the latter with a view to harrass and prevent them from competing with the plaintiff. Only to avoid bad feeling and to unnecessary expense in litgation had defendants yielded to the words of a mutual friend, who brought about the settlement. The firm of Wilson and Co. was quite distinct from Patell and Co. The allegation that the trade of the plaintiff in her tea had diminished was false

His Lordship disposed of the motion on the defendant undertaking not to export packages of tea to Singapore with the labels complained of in the plaint, and undertaking to keep a separate account of the sale of the packages exported there. The suit was posted for hearing in June.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CURING A JILTED LOVER.

ALLEGFD POISONING.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which two Mahomedans named Baboo Mahomed khan (24) and Abdul Karim Abdul rahim (20), were charged with administering stupefying drugs with intent to commit theft.

It was stated that the two accused became acquainted with Barkat Ali and Masukh Ali, two Mahomedans; and for some time the first accused lived with Barkat Ali. Some time during February Masukh Ali became very melancholy and seemed to take no interest in anything. The accused discovered that the man was lovesick and that he had been disappointed in regard to a woman named Gubra. The accused, it was alleged, volunteered a remedy and offered to gratify Masuk Ali's desires. They told Masuk Ali and his friend that by the performance of "jadu" on a poropitious day, their object would be accomplished. On the first of March the accused met Masuk Ali and Barkat Ali and told them that it was a propitious day and on that day they would perform the "jadu." Preparations for the purpose were made; all of them went to the bazaar and made purchases of nails, vermillion and other things; at 8 p.m. they repaired to the Worli Cemetery where after the performances of some ceremonies, Masukh Ali was offered a drink ; and subsequently, it was stated, he was given sweets which made him giddy. He became unconscious. To Bharkat Ali the first accused said that the faintness of Masukh Ali was due to the fact that he might have seen some object in his vision. Subsequently, some sweets were given to Barkat Ali, who also became giddy. The first accused carried Masukh Ali on his back to his house from there he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from dhatura poisoning. It was subsequently found that a watch, chain, ring and Rs. 23 in the possession of Masukh Ali were missing. The accused were arrested next day by the police, and the watch and Rs. 8 were recovered from the first accused.

Mr. Bhasker V. Mehta appeared for the Crown and presented the facts of the case. Evidence was being recorded when the Court rose for the day.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard a case in which one Rattansey Thakersay charged his brother-in-law, Haridas Tulsidas, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments of the value of Rs. 9,500.

The case for the prosecution was that eight or nine years ago complainant had married the accused's sister, Gokhibai, who was then only about twelve years of age. The girl was an orphan and dwelt with her brother. At the time of the marriage, ornaments of the value of about Rs. 10,000 were made for her, of which a portion worth Rs. 8,000 was presented by the complainant's parents and the rest by the other relations of the girl.

The girl continued to stay with her brother, the accused, after the marriage, till she came of age, according to the custom of their caste, and only occasionally visited the complainant at his house. The ornaments were kept in the custody of the accused, to be returned when the girl went to live with her husband. A list of them had also been prepared and kept by the complainant.

About two years ago the girl came of age and went to the complainant's house. She had at the time only ornaments of the value of Rs. 500 with her. The rest were left with her brother as he had said he would return them shortly. Some time after the complainant went to the accused and demanded the property, but the latter put him off on one pretext or another. Latterly he learnt that the accused had lost heavily in speculation, and that the ornaments had been disposed of to satisfy his creditors.

The case is proceeding.

THEFT AT THE DOCKS.

Yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged two Mahomedans named Buksh Elahi and Jan Mahomed, who were suspected of being implicated in the theft of two cases of silk from the docks.

On learning of the loss of the cases the police started enquiries and arrested the two accused on suspicion. Certain pieces of silk and of velvet, missed on a former occasion, were recovered from them. Suspicion rests on a gang of coolies to which the accused belong.

The first accused admitted his guilt. The case against the other has been postponed for further evidence.

His Worship sentenced the first accused to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th March 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate E'ings for week ending 15th Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1822400	18911868	20734263
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	55500	472308	527838
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	4100	33108	37208
Total...	2956·78	1882000	19417274	21299274
E'ings for crdg 7 days ending 15th Mar 1912				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791·68	1772997	18159999	19932996
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	54910	527120	582020
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3573	37130	40703
Total...	2957·80	1831480	18724249	20555729
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	— 1·07	+ 49103	+ 751864	+ 801267
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 593	—54813	— 54222
B.-Kotah Ry ...	...	+ 527	— 4027	— 3500

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 1st January 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week ...	262000	330000	7000	599000
Or per mile of Ry ...	143	181	4	324
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	2058000	3863000	67000	5988000
Total for 11 weeks ...	232000	4193000	74000	6587000
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year..	240597	419943	7630	668170
Per mile of Ry do...	132	230	4	363
Total to cor. date do...	2326694	1612338	87213	7026240

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 69,170
Do. to date ....Rs. 4,39,240

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 2. BOMBAY, APRIL 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 1-2		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	87		1-2
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	89 3-4	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	90 1-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot... ...	26 7-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 11-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	57 3-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·47 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York	4·87		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 3-8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-16	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 3-4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	4 1-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32+1-32
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £325,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" ...... " to Bombay.
" 1,10,000 " to Madras.
" 1,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. (Min Rate) received 48 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 d. (Min. Rate) received 48 per cent. above the rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 20,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 15,20,000 " to Bombay.
" 12,60,000 " to Madras.
" 48,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 48 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 48 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 59,90,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Firm—Rather better demand and improved business
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Quiet but firm
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 "
Imports ...14,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·99+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 10·05+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·73	6·73	6·70	6·64
+04	+05	+05	+04
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·53	6·37	6·28	
+05	+04	+04	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·24	6·23	6·22	
+03	+04	+04	

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·30 July 12·18.
New York official Noon call May 12·28 July 12·14.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·59 July 12·44.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 16,000
" Receipts at " last year... 14,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. ..
" Exports to Continent ... 28,000
Spot Cotton 12·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 12·26+02
Futures—Month of July 12·12+02
Advanced on foreign buying and declined later partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 9-16 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 12·5 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 12·37+01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports—... ......
Wheat White Karachi ...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months ... Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-4unchgd
Do Months— ... May-June
London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 5-8+1-8
do Months—April-May.
Buyers &c ... Sellers
Tone—Firm.
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ...35 3-4+1-8
April-May.
do Buyers &c Sellers
Tone—Firm

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 37 3-8 unchgd
Do Months ...May-June
Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 47 3-4unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 49 3-4unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 5-8+1-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Buyers.
Tone—Steady

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 45 1-2+1-8
Do. Months— ...Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done and Buyers.
Tone—Easier
Linseed Calcutta ... 43
Do. Months— ... Apr.-June
Do. London—Done—Buyers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 41 1-4unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done and Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-15-9+0-0-3
April-May—Hull—Nearest value - Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...11 7-8—1-3
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3 6 1-2—1 1-4d
April-May—Value—Flat
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £80 1-2+1-3
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B £67 11-16+3-16
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value.
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 39
" " Mutton Tallow... 40-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India(Double bags)... 13 7 1-2unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Only moderate business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 9—3-4d
Do Months of Shipments—April-May Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 10+1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10 0 1-2+1-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened quiet—Closed steady
E A B & similar Crystal C & F India 14 3 3-4—3-4d
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [3RD Apr. 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st April, 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	226	2·8,891
B. B. and C. I. Raily	146	178,076

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. " 8 "

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 35 lakhs up.

The Bank of Bombay has to-day reduced its Bank rate by one per cent. and it now stands at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steadier at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-4d to 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been however little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance having been small; and few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote.—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4d. 1-4d to 9-32d
Do. do forward ...1s. 4d. 7-32d. 23rd May
Do. do France ...171 1-2
Do. do Marks ...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...142 3-4
Shanghai " ...191 3-4
Japan " ...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 95 5-8 for cash and 95 11-16 for the settlement and has advanced 1-16 during the day, closing as under.

We quote.—
Cash ... Rs. 95 11 0
Settlement ... ... " 95 12 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 26 7-16 and 26 11-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 57 3-8. The local market opened at 66 9-16 exduty for the first settlement and has advanced 3-8 during the day, closing as under for all positions.

We quote.—
English Bar Gold ... Rs. 23 15 9
Australian " ... " 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... " 66 11 0
1st Settlement ... " 64 15 0
2nd Settlement ... " 67 6 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... " 76 1 0
1st Settlement March ... " 76 5 0
2nd Settlement ... " 76 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Changes in the American markets were small and there is nothing of importance to report. The local market opened quiet with rates almost unchanged from yesterday's close. There has been little business doing during the day and prices close as under.
The enquiry for ready cotton has also been small.

QUOTATIONS.—

		Nominal.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 317-18	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat ...	" 309	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 306	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 302	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	" 298	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	" 292·3	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	" 275	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 262·3	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	" 311	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	" 302	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Total Imports ... nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·70	6·70	6·67
—03	—03	—03
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·62	6·50	6·34
—03	—03	—03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·25	6·23	6 20
—03	—02	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market for April-May is advancing and the rate is four annas per cwt. up to-day closing firm.
We quote:—
Apl-May ... " 8 7 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 2 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-My 8 4 0 R.T.
Yellow Guzrat Apl.-May ... ... " 8 4 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 57 0 0
Small White ... " 55 8 0
Black Kutni ... " 49 0 0
Yellow Higanghat " 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 3 6 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet We quote:—
Ready ... Rs 35 0 0
Forward ... " 33 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote.—
Bold ... Rs. 50 0 0
Small ... " 47 8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 7 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May " 5 9 9 R.T

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	8,251	bales.
Wheat	16,642	cwts.
Linseed	26,775	"
Rapeseed	12,953	"
Gingellyseed ...	3,080	"
Poppyseed ...	1,272	"
Groundnuts... ...	4,024	"
Castorseed	13,192	"
Rice	1,633	"
Myrabollams. ...	4,192	"
Cottonseed	10,645	"
Mowraseed	144	"
Gram	2,185	"
Joowar	5,430	"
Maize	nil	
Barley	388	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 2.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 16,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 28,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 12 26+ 2
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 12·12+ 1
Tone Market at closing Spot... Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do
General Tone of Market:—
Advanced on foreign buying later declined partially under realising.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 2.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 9-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... 12·51
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·37+ 1
Opening tone of Market— Steady

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 2.
Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... quiet but steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians ... do
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 500 do
Sales of Surats ... ... nil
Total Day's Imports ... 14,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·05
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·99+8
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Apr.-May ... ... 6·73+4
May-June ... ... 6·73+5
June-July ... ... 6·70+5
July-Aug. ... ... 6·64+4
Aug.-Sept. ... ... 6·53+5
Sept.-Oct. ... ... 6·37+4
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 6·28+4
Nov.-Dec. ... ... 6·24+3
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 6·23+4

Manchester piece goods market—Firm fair enquiry but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange—Demand from China for fancies—Business very little doing in Grey shirting medium.

LONDON, Apr. 2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 43 3 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apl.-May—Hamburg ... ... 45 9 "
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—Hamburg ... 41 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— ......
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Apr— £ 23 0 0
do ... May-June— £ 22-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. ......
Do. total afloat for U. K.... 230000 grs
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Apl.-May —Hamburg... 69 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal ......
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Antwerp ... 48 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apl.-May—Antwerp ... .
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Noml
Do. Jamba Red— ... do
Do. Tone of Market at close. ......
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels. Apl.-May—Hull ...£6-16-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London. ......
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apl.-May—London... 33 6 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apl.-May—London... 38 3 "
Do. Club No. 2...Apl.-May—London ... 38 6 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apl.-May—London— Noml
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Quiet
Do. South Australian Ap-May 37 6 "
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. Apr.-May 35 6 "
Do. do Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 4 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, Apr. 2.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr.-May 9 11 1-4
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...May 10 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 2 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta. (double Bags) May-June—13 3 "
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta Apl.-May 12 6 3-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta May-June 12 7 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 1 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market... ......
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 10 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F.Calcutta (double Bags— May-June... 14 1 1·2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet

LONDON, Apr. 2.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May... ......
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June. 11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec. 10 10 1-3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May... ......
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June 11 3 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... Apl.-May... 12 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June.. 12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26. T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May... 12 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June... 12 3 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet—generally
Special Feature ... } easier

LONDON, Apr. 2.

METALS.

£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ... 67 12 6
" Best English Selected. 73 10 0
" Braziers 80 0 0
" Tone of Market ... Steady
Hard Spelter 21 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...212 0 0
Yellow Metal 0 0 7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B I, p.c. F O B L'pool 11 15 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 3 6 4½
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. 3 8 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... 4 2 6
Lead Pig English 16 15 0
Tone of Steel Market ... Steady
Silver, Spot 26 7-16
" 2 months hence ... 26 11-16
" Tone of Market— ... Quiet with little doing

LONDON, Apr. 2.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 26 7-16
Silver 2 months 26 11-16
" Closing Tone of Market— Quiet with little doing
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ... ... do
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... £ 87 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... £ 74 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... £ 90 1-8
Sterling loan ... ... £ 90 1-8
Govt Securities, 3 per cent... £ 76 1-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent .. £ 63 1-2
Bar Gold per oz ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·23
Berlin cheques on London Mks 20·45 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols 4·87 1-8
Interest day to day loans ... 4
Interest 7 days Market loans. 4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4 5-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 1-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 4 7-8

LONDON, Wednesday, Apr. 2.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 50,00,000
Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" ...... do to Bombay.
" 110,000 do to Madras,
Rs. 1,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d (Min. Rate) received 48 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d, (Min. Rate) received 48 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 20,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 15,20,000 do to Bombay.
" 12,60,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 48,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 48 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d (Min. Rate) received 43 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ...
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 59,90,000
Amount to be allotted next week... ... ...Rs. 60,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 3.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000 Bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·73	6·71
May-June...	6·73	6·71
June-July...	6·70	6·68
July-Aug....	6·64	6·62
Aug.-Sept...	6·53	6·51
Sept.-Oct....	6·37	6·35
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·28	6·26
Nov.-Dec....	6·24	6·22
Dec.-Jan. ..	6·23	6·21

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 15th Mar, 1913, were Rs. 6,460, making the total earning for the period 1st January 1913, to 15th Mar. 1913, Rs. 63,350.
Total for the Corresponding week of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,772
Total for the Corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 37,547

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

ENJOY A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The annual report of the Bombay Millowners' Association has just been issued, and records with satisfaction the marked prosperity which has attended the cotton industry during the year under review. Twelve months ago prospects for an active and remunerative trade were beginning to look hopeful after the depression which had prevailed during the preceding season, and thanks to the abundant harvests these prospects were happily realised to the fullest extent at the close of the year. There was a general improvement in the condition of the ryot, while the foreign trade, both in imports and exports showed another considerable advance. Though prices were dear all the year through there was a fair margin of profit between the raw staple and the manufactured goods which was steadily maintained to the advantage of spinning and weaving mills alike.

American middlings which in December, 1911, were quoted as low as 4 92d. per lb. in Liverpool rose in the following March to 6.07 and reached the maximum of 7.11d. in July. Thereafter there was an immaterial fluctuation which averaged 7.06d. up to the end of the year. The reflex influence of these fluctuations of course, was to be fully seen in the local market. Bengals which stood in March at Rs. 258 per candy rose to Rs. 286 in December, while Oomras, etc., mounted to Rs. 319 from Rs. 271. The approximate consumption of the raw material in the local mills was estimated at 1,077,616 bales. It may be observed in passing that during the official year which ended on 31st March 1912, the imports of cotton other than Asiatic, chiefly American, came to 4.64 lakh cwts., equivalent to 132,744 Indian bales of 392 lbs. each, while in the 10 months ending January last the quantity imported is recorded at 4.98 lakh cwts. or 142,508 bales of 392lbs. each. It remains to be seen whether the imports in the immediate future are likely to be maintained. Meanwhile the description grown in Southern India known as Cambodia seems to be coming into favour, while the variety cultivated by local irrigation in Sind, called Sind-American, was known to be poor in quantity and quality.

Yarn production in mills in India during the year ended 31st March 1912, was 62.50 crore lbs. against 60.99 crore lbs. in 1911. For the nine months of the current official year the outturn recorded is 51.85 crore lbs. The total quantity of Indian yarn exported in 1911-12 was 15.14 crore lbs., of which the quantity exported to China was 12.93 crore lbs. The quantity exported for the 10 months ending January, 1913, is 16.97 crore lbs. of which China's share is 15.10 crore lbs. The increase during the 10 months is fully 5.08 crore lbs. or nearly 50 per cent. which is satisfactory and is undoubtedly owing to the prevailing quietude in China contrasted with the upheaval last year. According to the latest annual trade review the outturn per spindle per month was 7.9 lbs. in 1911-12 gainst 9.1 lbs. in 1908-09. This diminution, equivalent to 13 per cent., is not unintelligible when it is borne in mind that during the same period a large quantity of yarn above 20s. has been produced. The increase comes to 13.9 per cent., say, 17.18 crore lbs. against 15.08 crore lbs.

OUTTURN OF CLOTH.

The outturn of cloth it is satisfactory to record is growing steadily apace. It was 26.66 crore pounds in 1911-12 against 22·88 crore pounds in 1909-10. The increase equals 16 per cent. The quantity turned out in the nine months ending December, 1912, is 22.44 crore pounds. The quantity of Indian made cloth exported during the 10 months ending 31st January, 1912, was 6.68 crore yards, while during the corresponding period ending 31st January, 1913, 7.35 crore yards were exported showing an increase of 67 lakh yards, equivalent to 10 per cent.

The new Factory Act came into operation on 1st July last, but it is yet premature to say what its effect has been on the outturn and on the health of the operatives.

According to the Official Trade Returns the exports to all foreign countries at the close of the year ending 31st March 1912 were shorter by 3.19 crore lbs. say, 15.15 against 18.34 crore the previous year. The decline is equivalent to 17·41 per cent. During the nine months of the current official year there was an increase of 41.20 per cent. say, 149,538,525 lbs. as against 105,900,542 lbs. in 1911.

The total area in all the territories reported on is now computed at 21,911,000 acres which marked a net increase of 2,96,000 acres of 1.4 per cent. on the 21,615,000 acres (revised figure) at this time last year. The total estimated outturn is 4,397,000 bales of 400 lbs. as against 3,288,000 bales (revised figure) for last year, representing an increase of 1,109,000 bales of nearly 34 per cent. To this figure might be added some 1,000 bales estimated as the production in Native States in Behar and Orissa which make no return.

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last three years (the figures are in thousands):—

	Year ending 30th September.		
	1912.	1911.	1910.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Net Exports... ...	1,773	2,303	2,826
Mill Consumption ...	1,781	1,551	1,652
Consumption outside Mills (conjectural)..	*450	*450	*450
Total ...	4,004	4,303	4,928
Deduct—Estimated yield	3,288	3,853	4,718
Deficit ...	716	450	210

*Substituted (after further consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld.) for the figure of 750,000 formerly estimated.

The quantity of yarn produced in India, during the official year 1911-12 amounted to 625,030,199 lbs., as against 609,927,141 lbs. (revised figure) during the previous 12 months or an increase of 15,103,058 lbs., or 2.27 per cent. Of this amount 238,075,161 lbs. yarn were consumed in the production of 266,644,181 lbs. cloth and 151,488,835 lbs. exported to foreign countries during the official year 1911-12 leaving a balance of 235,466,203 lbs.

The total shipments of yarn from Bombay to China during the calendar years 1911 and 1912 amounted to 275,087-bales (of 400 lbs. each) and 433,989 bales (of 400 lbs. each), respectively, showing an increase of 158,902 bales or 57.76 per cent.

The shipments from Bombay to the United Kingdom and Continent during the calendar year 1912 amounted to 2,508 bales as against 2,577 bales in 1911 and 2,718 bales in 1910. The maximum quantity exported to the United Kingdom and Continent during the years 1907 and 1908 was 56,335 and 17,255 bales respectively.

The production of cloth in India during the official year 1911-12 amounted to 1,136,151,590 yards, as against 1,042,741,653 (revised figure), an increase of 93,409,937 yards or 8·95 per cent. The exports to foreign countries during the year (1911-12) compared with 1910-11 show a decrease of about 18 1-2 million yards.

1908-09............77,988,964 yards.
1909-10............94,137,558 "
1910-11............99,788,315 "
1911-12............81,429,410 "

As regards exports to China from Bombay, it may be mentioned that there was during the calendar year 1912 an increase of 734,216 yards or 240.18 per cent: 1911, 305,684 yards; 1912, 1,039,900 yards.

Production of yarn and cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December:—Y. 1912, 683,778,268 lbs.; 1911, 597,022,679 lbs; increase 86,755,589, or 14.53 per cent. Cloth 1912, 1,22 ,066,697 yards (286,161,306 lbs.); 1911, 1,091,983,905 yards(255,921,201 lbs.); increase 128,082,892 yards, and 30,240,098 lbs. or 11·72 per cent. and 11·81 per cent.

PROGRESS OF THE MILLS.

The following statement shows the progress of the mill industry in the island of Bombay as also in the whole of India:—

Year ending 30th June	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed Cwts.
1897 ...	75	2187425	69530	2459346
1898 ...	82	2336983	70728	2860648
1899 ...	82	2410861	77169	3327800
1900 ...	82	2536891	72914	2606500
1901 ...	81	2571092	82162	2435158
1902 ...	80	2523719	86122	3455843
1903 ...	80	2533332	86913	3451798
1904 ...	79	2534250	89915	3404569
1905 ...	81	2560916	92924	3753582
1906 ...	84	2614378	100798	3994424
1907 ...	85	2613483	98101	3905126
1908 ...	86	2734083	101536	3777179
1909 ...	89	2800345	105751	3845464
1910 ...	89	2824046	104550	3444203
1911 ...	87	2890590	104500	3337075
1912 ...	86	2885452	109891	3771656

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April. 3.

Locals showers are reported from North-East India and south of the Peninsula, chief falls being Silchar, Cherapunji 1 1-2 inches, Narayanganj one, Mysore three quarters, Victoria Point 1 1-2.

Forecast.—Local rain in North-East India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd April 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Rawalpindi. Day temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the northern half of the division. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal also in west Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded at the coast stations and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defeet at Bombay and Ratnagiri; minimum temperature is below normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Nizamabad and Ahmednagar and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperatule is in excess at some stations; night temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Moderate rainfall associated with thunder-storms has been reported from Colombo. Thunder-storms have occurred also in Mysore but precipitation has been insignificant.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 3rd April, 1913, was 29·899 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F. will be 14·inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid. no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th April, 1913.

234. Parade.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible to-day Friday the 4th instant to line the Streets.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m.
Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmets. Medals will be worn.
It is anticipated that troops will be dismissed by 9 a.m.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on parade.

235. The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on Saturday the 5th inst. to line the Streets. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 11-15 a.m.
Dress.—Review Order, Khaki, Helmets. Medals will be worn.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on parade.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th April 1913.

108. Honours and Salutes.—The Corps will parade as strong as possible on the 4th and 5th April 1913, to take part in lining the Streets, on the occasion of the Arrival and Departure of their EXCELLENCIES LORD WILLINGDON and LORD SYDENHAM, respectively.
Dress—Review Order, white.
Reference the above the parade on Friday 4th April 1913 will be at Head Quarters at 7 a. m.
Time of parade on Saturday the 5th April will be notified later.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS.
"MIRACLE" ×12
"TOURIST" × 8
Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,
LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY.
Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.
Rs. 135. Rs. 75.
ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES,
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES,
etc.,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.
7 Hornby Row,
Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:...... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA ....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS..........BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.
Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the newly-elected members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon when the chair was given to the late President, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, in proposing Mr. A. M. Tod to be elected president of the Corporation for the ensuing year, said that Mr. Tod was well-known to them as a member of the Corporation for many years, and was also known as a useful member of the Standing Committee for several years. This time it was the turn of a European member to be put in the chair and he proposed Mr. Tod's name for election.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman seconded the proposition.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that Mr. Joseph Baptista be elected president of the Corporation for the ensuing year. Though he was of the opinion that the election of the president should be gracefully made without any division or contest, yet on this occasion, in proposing the name of Mr. Baptista, he assured the members that he was only doing what was just, right and proper. In proposing the election of a councillor to the chair they must weigh the claim of that member of having proved his title to be so elected—the title earned by valuable services rendered in the cause of the civic administration of the city. They sometimes talked loosely of the claims of particular members to fill the chair. The only question to be considered in this connection was whether a particular Councillor had a title to be elected to the chair, which was founded upon merit and abilities and valuable services rendered to the Corporation and the Municipal administration of the city. This was the only claim, or title, as he would prefer to call it, which they could recognize in the matter. He had felt for a long time that there was one member of the Corporation who had rendered valuable services to the Corporation and had shown a remarkable capacity for Municipal work. He did not think it was right to pass over the claims of their old and trusted colleague, Mr. Joseph Baptista, who had had a varied and remarkable career. Mr. Baptista's school and college career had been remarkable for its excellence. He had passed their appreciation of him. It had sometimes been argued—though he (the speaker) was glad to say it had not been done this time by Mr. Edwardes—that it was the turn of a European to be elected president of the Corporation. Now this question of turns had been brought off and on before them as it suited the purpose of one member or another to do so. In this connection he would like to quote a remark made to him by his esteemed friend, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in a conversation he had with him on the question of the 'poverty of India. Mr. Dadabhai pointed out that the poverty of India was trotted out by some persons whose purpose it suited to do so, while others trotted out the "enormous wealth of the country" as it suited their purpose to do so. He (the speaker) again asked the members of the Corporation whether there was any reason why the election should be confined to the four communities, the Europeans, the Parsis, the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and why it should not be extended to the Roman Catholic community, to which Mr. Baptista belonged. He thought an important community like the Roman Catholics is a community of which Mr. Baptista was acknowledged to be an ornament, should be entitled to have its turn. He (the speaker) had put forth the reason how he had considered it his duty to do what was just and right whatever the result might be. He again asked the members to remember that the only thing to be considered in electing their president was the dignity, the position and the interest of the Corporation. Mr. Baptista had served on the Corporation for twelve years, out of which he had been on the Standing Committee for seven years, had been its Chairman and had borne an important part in its deliberations. They all remembered the able and exhaustive budget speech delivered by Mr. Baptista as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Baptista had not only shown himself well-versed in Engineering and Law but had also proved himself capable of dealing with municipal matters in a masterly manner. He (the speaker) put to the members of the Corporation to lay their hands to their heart and say whether they admitted or not that Mr. Baptista had a greater title to fill the chair than any other Councillor.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, seconding the resolution, said that presidentship of the Corporation was the highest civic distinction in the hands of the Corporation, and it must go to a councillor whose civic services had been of a most important and valuable character. There would be consensus of opinion that Mr. Baptista had rendered such services and had established his right to be chosen the first citizen of this beautiful city and was deserving of the highest honour they had in their hands to bestow.

Mr. S. S. Mistry raised a point of order. He said that as Mr. Tod had resigned and subsequently another member resigned he was nominated a member of the Corporation. That nomination was made on the 26th March and Mr. Mistry submitted that the nomination should have been made seven days before the 1st of April. He submitted that Mr. Tod was not, therefore, a duly nominated member and his election to the chair could not be proposed.

The Chairman over ruled the objection and put the propositions to vote.

The result of the voting being 36 in favour of Mr. Tod and 23 in favour of Mr. Baptista, Mr. Tod was therefore elected to the chair.

THE RETIRING AND INCOMING PRESIDENTS.

Mr. Tod thanked the Corporation for electing to put him in the chair for the current year, more specially as he had heard Sir Ibrahim tell them that it was the most distinguished honour the Corporation could do to a councillor. He appreciated the honour, and assured them that, if they did not puzzle him by raising difficult points of law by the help of their Secretary, who was a capable officer, he would be able to deal with questions coming before the Corporation in a satisfactory manner.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the retiring President. He said that he had dealt with questions which were brought before the Corporation during the last twelve months with tact, patience and ability.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposal.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Dr. Sukhia supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Manmohandas, replying to the compliment, said that he had commenced public life fifteen years ago by first joining the Bombay Corporation, and if his efforts had been successful to any extent, it was due to the kind co-operation and help of the members. He thanked Sir Perozeshah and the Corporation for the kind resolution.

NEW STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then proceeded to elect eight members of the Standing Committee for the current year. The following fourteen candidates were in the field :—(1) Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya; (2) Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta ; (3) Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie ; (4) Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; (5) Mr. Dharamsi Jethabhai Thacker; (6) Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O.; (7) The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy ; (8) Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji ; (9) Dr Moreshwar Chintaman Javle ; (10) Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia ; (11) Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik ; (12) Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri ; (13) Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla ; (14) Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batliwala.

The result of the voting was as under:—

(1) The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy 55 votes.
(2) Mr. S. M. Edwardes, 49.
(3) Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, 49.
(4) Mr. C. V. Mehta, 48.
(5) Dr. Sukhia, 43.
(6) Mr. N. V. Mandlik, 33.
(7) Dr. S. S. Battliwalla, 33.
(8) Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla, 32.
(9) Dr. A. S. A. Gaya, 25.
(10) Lt.-Col. Collie, 25.
(11) Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, 23.
(12) Rao Bahadur Mantri, 22.
(13) Dr. Javle, 15.
(14) Mr. D. J. Thackar, 14.

The President declared the first eight Councillors to be duly elected members of the Standing Committee.

MR. ORR'S LECTURE.

Consideration was given to the letter from the Secretary to Government, stating that a committee had been appointed of members as mentioned below, to examine the questions raised in the lecture delivered by Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I, I.C.S., before the Bombay Sanitary Association on the 27th June 1912, on the subject of light and air in dwellings in Bombay and to report what legislative or other measures were required for dealing with dwelling rooms unfit for human habitation, and for preventing the construction in future of houses containing such rooms:—Mr. H. R. Greaves (Chairman.), Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. A. H. Whyte, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, and Mr. Joseph Baptista.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the Committee, as formed, was not satisfactory, and the public would have no confidence in their report. Some known architects should have been placed on the Committee.

Mr. Sethna, replying, said that the architects might be called as witnesses to enable the Committee to come to conclusions.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. James MackDonald proposed, according to previous notice, that the letter dated the 20th March 1913, from Mr. W. A. Chambers, Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal under the City Improvement Act, intimating that he was proceeding to England and requesting that an acting Assessor be appointed, be recorded.

That Mr. Joseph Hall, M. I. C. E., M.I.M.E., be appointed, under section 48 (7) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, to act as Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal during the absence of Mr. Chambers.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy moved as an amendment that Mr. Dhunjishaw P. Bhedwar, B.A., L.C.E., be appointed Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal under the Bombay Improvement Trust Act, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Chambers.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna seconded the amendment.

After some discussion Mr. Fazalbhoy's amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon. Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt. LL.B., has resigned the office of a Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay with effect from the 31st March.

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 5th March.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th March.

Mr. Lallubhai Asharam Shah, LL.B., to act as a Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., LL.B. resigned, pending further orders.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S. to be Political Agent, Bhor.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S, to be Political Agent, Akalkot, vice Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, from the departure of Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., until the date of relief by Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S.

Captain C. C. J. Barrett to be Assistant Resident, Okhamandal, and Commandant Waghir Corps, vice Lieutenant J. C. Tate, transferred.

Lieutenant J. de la H. Gordon to do duty as Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Captain C. C. J. Barrett.

Captain L. S. Fenton, 113th Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain J. F. Parkin proceeding on leave.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted with effect from the 7th April or subsequent date combined leave for twelve months.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, is granted, with effect from the 1st May or subsequent date combined leave for six months.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana, pending further orders.

The resignation of Mr. James P. Chrystal of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 31st May or subsequent date.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sholapur, from the departure on leave of Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., until the date of relief by Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., on return from leave is deputed for duty in the office of the Talukdari Settlement Officer until the departure on leave of the Honourable Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Henderson, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind, is granted combined leave for six months.

Mr. Gul Mahommed, Inspector of Experiments in Sind, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. G. S. Henderson, or pending further orders.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell, on return to duty, to be Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, on relief, to be Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, vice Mr. G. P. Millett proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 1st August or subsequent date.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Broach vice Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.CS., on the completion of his special duty, to be Collector of Surat.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Surat, from the date of departure of Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., until the date of relief by Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S.

The Rev. E. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain of Satara "cum" Mahableshwar, to be Chaplain of Satara only.

The Rev. C. B. G. Collier, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, to be Chaplain of Mahableshwar in addition to his duties as Domestic Chaplain.

Captain E. J. Bolus, Poona Volunteer Rifles, is granted eighteen months' leave out of India with effect from 8th April.

Major J. H. McDonald, I.M.S., has been granted from the 19th March combined leave for six months.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Smith, I. M. S. is nominated as a member of the Bombay Medical Council vice Lieut-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S., resigned.

2nd Battalion, B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain H. G. Haig, Agra Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion, B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteers, as supernumerary to establishment with effect from the 15th February.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, M.A. LL.B., is appointed to be president of the Tribunal of Appeal during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Bar-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Mr. Dinsha Dorabji Kapadia is to be substantive "pro tem." Professor a Mathematics, Elphinstone College, vice Khan Bahadur Fardunji Muncherji Dastur, retiring.

Mr. Bhanushankar Dhanji Audich to be substantive "pro tem." Lecturer in Mathematics in the Engineering College Poona, vice Mr. Kapadia.

Mr. G. B. Patwardhan is appointed to act as Assistant Professor of Botany at the Agricultural College, Poona, vice Mr. H. M. Chibber appointed to act as Professor of Botany, Gujarat College, pending further orders.

Mr. Mahadev Chintaman Kelkar is to act as District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Rao Bahadur Vinayak Narayan Khopkar retiring pending further orders.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered : Mar. Lalbhai Ambaram to be Mamlatdar of Broach. Mr. Jehangir Dadabhai Nanavati to be Chitnis to the Collector of Broach.

Mr. Shriniwas Krishnarao Nayampalli, B. A. Deputy Educational Inspector, is appointed to act vice Mr. Govind Bahirao Brahme, B. A, confirmed on the retirement of Mr. S. S Nadkarni, B. A., from 1st April 1913.

Mr. Brahme was appointed to act during the absence of Mr. S. R. Vanavale on leave.

During the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Howard, First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court Bombay, or pending further orders Mr. H. H. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court. Mr. Shamrao G. Kamalakar, Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court. M. E. J. Davar, LL. B., Junior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court.

On relief by Mr. R. Haines, Mr. L. M. Bose, M.Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Kaira and Panch Mahals District to the Bijapur District, vice Mr. J. K. Williams, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, M.A., L.C.E. Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th April.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer. Dharwar Irrigation District, in addition to his own duties as Excutive Engineer, Dharwar District, during the absence of Mr. Vartak.

Mr. S. S. Koimatur, Huzur Deputy Collector, Karwar, and Captain J. Smally, M. B., I.M.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karwar Prison on the 24th March 1913.

Captain J. L. Lunham, M.B., B.Ch., I.M. S., and Mr. S. S. Koimatur, Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kharwar Prison on the 19th March 1613.

Mr. Tammaji Shriniwas Kulkarni, Head Karkun in the Dharwar District, now on deputation as Chief Officer of the Dharwar Municipality, is appointed to pe Fifth Grade Mamlatdar on probation vice Mr. Balvant Subrao Masarguppi reverting, and to do duty as District Inspector of Land Records, Kanara, vice Mr. K. R. Prabhu reverting.

Mr. Ramchandra Rajaram Sonalkar will continue to act at Devgad as Mamlatdar, Fifth Grade.

The following transfers are ordered:—Mr. Gopal Prabhakar Bhandarkar, L.C.E, Temporary Assistant Engineer, from the Gujarat Irrigation to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District. Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Kelkar, L.C.E., Overseer, Second Grade, from the Kaira and Panch Mehals to the Gujarat Irrigation District.

Mr. B.M. Godbole delivered over and Mr. S.A. Ovalekar received charge of the office of Mamlatdar, taluka Maval, Poona District, on 19th March 1913.

Messrs. S.A. Ovalekar and M.N. Shivadekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Taloda on 10th March 1913.

Mr. P. G. Ranade and Rao Saheb L. N. Joglekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Sholapur on 25th March 1913.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON ONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ALIGARH COLLEGE vs. BOMBAY CUSTOMS H. C.

BOMBAY GYM. "B" vs. SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Two games were played in the Aga Khan Tournament yeterday afternoon, the match between the Aligarh College and the Bombay Customs H. C. taking place on the Oval and that between the Sherwood Foresters and the Bombay Gymkhana "B" team on the Gymkhana Ground. The Customs were decidedly fortunate in winning their game against Aligarh, being assisted by some considerable measure of luck in both the goals they obtained. Aligarh had quite as much of the game as their opponents and time and again during the progress of play deserved to score. The Aligarh boys looked a trim and neat collection of sportsmen, and throughout played the game in a noticeably sporting spirit and with an entire absence of any objectionable methods or style. If they are representative specimens of the youth that inhabits the Islamic College at Aligarh, that institution has every reason to be proud of itself and of what it is doing for the Mahomedan manhood of Northern India. Though at a late period of the second half the team found themselves two goals to the bad, they continued to play like Trojans, and without in the least getting their tails down or forgetting the strict rules of the game. It has been more than sporting of the Aligarh College eleven to make the long railway journey to Bombay and incur considerable expenditure in order to enter for the Tournament. We take off our hats to them. Aziz Ali at inside right was more prominent, perhaps, than any other player on the side, and frequently showed brilliant powers of play.

In the first half of the game the exchanges were even and the standard of play mediocre. For the second moiety the Customs brought up Singleton to the forward line at inside right and Fido dropped back to left half. The change was decidedly beneficial and made an addition to the strength of the attack. Within two minutes Singleton contrived to push the ball into the right spot. The Customs played at very much improved game in the second half and had more of the attack than their opponents. Spilling put in some good work at centre, and Dudley proved himself a sound full back.

The teams were :—

Aligarh.—Goal, Aga Mirza; backs, Aziz Khan and Sayed Khan; halves Imamudin, Azerally, Mahbubalam; farwards Anwarally, Fateh Mahomed Khan, Mustapha Husein, Azad Ali and Attaf Hassan.

Bombay Customs.—Goal Philbert ; backs Vacha and Dudley; halves, Singleton, Bapu, and Stokes, forwards Dalvi, Clark Spilling, Fido and Brewin.

THE GAME.

The game opened with Aligarh attacking strongly. They secured a corner but the shot went behind. The left wing was prominent and another corner followed. Azad Ali was deprived of the ball as he was about to shoot. Soon after the same player had a further opportunity, but, getting too far down, centered with a backhanded shot which Philbert cleared. Bapu put in some good work for the Customs at centre-half. "Sticks" against Dudley brought Aligarh up and Azad Ali was again prominent. The ball was lifted into the circle and a foul given against the Customs. Fido, running well, smothered the shot for goal. The Aligarh team maintained pressure and Fateh Mahomed Khan put in a brilliant individual effort. Fido then got going for the Customs and centered to Spilling. who made some ground before losing the ball. At last the Customs earned a little applause when, after a good run, Fido centered and Brewin found himself in the circle. The Aligarh goalkeeper, Aga Mirza, ran out and saved. Then Aligarh had a sitting chance, but Fateh Mahomed Khan was too slow with his shot. A corner resulted and a hot shot was stopped by Spilling. Another corner followed and Aligarh shot wide. Clark put in a little run for the Customs who presently managed to make a little ground. An Aligarh rush was well stopped by Dudley but in clearing, he underent the ball and Aligarh were given a free hit. The Customs continued to have a good many anxious moments and it several times looked as if Aligarh were going to score. A corner went for nothing. The Customs eventually got going and a long hit by Brewin travelled across to Clark who taking the ball in the run missed the goal by a hair's breadth. Soon after a tremendous tussle took place in front of the Aligarh goal and a score seemed certain. Four of the Customs' fordwards each had a go at the ball, but could not quite do the trick. Azad Ali put in a fine run for Aligarh and the whistle blew for half time without either side having scored.

The second half opened with Aligarh attacking, and they soon scored a corner which came to nothing. Then, two minutes from the start of the second moiety the Customs broke away and some worrying tactics resulted in Singleton pushing in a very soft goal after the Aligarh goalkeeper had run out and failed to clear (1-0). The Customs considerably exhilarated by their success, came on again, but Aligarh clearing Attaf Hazan put in a fine individual effort. He worried along in the face of heavy odds and it took four Customs' men to eventually dispose of him. The Customs putting in a rush, the ball was pushed home after Aga Mirza had made a wild and ineffective wipe. The shot, however, had come from outside the circle. Things began to brighten up considerably and the Customs gave the crowd some cause for excitement. On several occasions they looked like scoring again. Singleton having moved up from half to inside right appeared to strengthen the attack. Clark was responsible for some good work, but finished up by shooting wide. Aligarh paying a visit to the other end, and Azad Ali was decidedly clever in making an opening and had bad luck in not scoring. Aligarh continued to press till a long hit by Vacha drove the ball the length of the field and over the Aligarh goal line. A free hit gave the Customs an opportunity and they very nearly scored, but Aga Mirza hung on to the ball tenaciously, and saved the situation. Aligarh secured a corner, The Customs then cleared and took their turn with a corner. A well-placed shot was was only just stopped by Aga Mirza. Clark of the Customs, getting the ball, put it a little too far ahead. Sayed Khan hit the ball hard and true but had the misfortune to see his effort turned against himself when the ball struck Clark's stick and rebounded into the net. From the "bully" off Aligarh got ahead and Mahbubalam had a shot which went over the bar. Aligarh, far from acknowledging defeat were still full of life and continued to play the game in a most sporting spirit. They had the hardest of luck when a terrific struggle in the mouth of the Customs goal, and, with the ball only a few inches from the line, resulted in a failure to score. However they maintained the attack to the very end with an even standard of play and a sustained effort. Result :—

Bombay Customs H C......... 2 goals.
Aligarh College .... nil.

Baroda H C .... Bye Parsi Pioneers "B"... Bye	
14 h Hussars. .... Bye	
2nd Dorset Regt. B E Society P&P..	Dorsets 6-0
Calcutta Customs R G A Colaba......	
1st Middlesex Rgt.. Grant Medical Col..	
Pioneers H C....... Parsi Pioneers, "A"	Pioneer H C, 2-1
Aligarh College ... Bombay Customs.	Customs. 2-0
Bombay Police..... Royal Irish Rifles.	
Byculla Inst ... Crusaders	Byculla 5-0
Sherwood Foresters................. Bombay Gym "B"	
Hornets .... Cyclists H C	Hornets 3 1
Lusitania S C ..... Bye Mahomedans H C. .. Bye	
Bombay Gym "A" ... Bye Institute L I ... . Bye	

SHERWOOD FORRESTERS vs. GYMKHANA "B".

The teams took the field as under:—

"Sherwood Foresters"—Goal, Ward; backs, Stonestreet and Shirley; halves, Miller, Thompson and Wheatly; forwards, Foxon, Morris, Hill, Harrison, Lieut. Miller.

Gymkhana "B"—Goal, Hughes; backs, Slade and Wilson; halves, Sherston, Baker, Cadell, Elliot; forwards, Stevenson, Baxter, Bartell, C.D. Baker, and Stores Fox.

The game was one-sided, the Gymkhana being outclassed. In the first half the Sherwood Foresters netted the ball once and in the second four times.

From the "bully" off the Sherwood Foresters carried the ball down to the Gymkhana end, but kicks being given off Foxon, the ball was returned to midfield, when Harrison narrowly missed scoring after a brilliant run down. After a good deal of desultory hitting Mills got the ball and centered well but Slade cleared. The ball was again returned to the Gymkhana end and Foxon essayed a shot which was very neatly stopped by Hughes. Up and down play followed. The Sherwood Foresters made a determined onslaught on the Gymkhana goal, and Hill netted the ball off a center from Miller (1--0). From the "bully" the Gymkhana carried the ball down and C. D. Baker tried hard to score ; "kicks" being given off Stonestreet, a penalty corner resulted, which came to nothing. Play was for a time, confined to midfield. The Foresters then got going and had several shots, all of which went wide. They continued pressing, but Sherston Baker cleared with a long hit, and the Gymkhana forwards carried the ball down well into their opponents' end, when Stonestreet proved one too many for them. Up and down play of a more or less even nature followed, until the whistle blew for half time with play at midfield.

On changing over the Sherwood Foresters at once took the offensive, and Hill, off a center from Mills, shot hard. Hughes saved at the expense of a corner. The corner was cleared and the Gymkhana made a feeble attempt at their opponents' goal. The ball was again returned to the Gymkhana end and Hill netted the ball for the second time. After this the Gymkhana appeared to lose all heart, and play was confined almost entirely to their end, and the Sherwood Foresters found their goal twice in quick succession. Play was now confined to midfield, but the Sherwood Foresters made a combined attack and Hill again managed to score almost on the call of time. Result :—

Sherwood Foresters.........5 Goals.
Gymkhana "B"... ...Nil.

DORSETS vs. B. E. S. PAST AND PRESENT.

THE REPLAY.

The replayed match between the Dorsets and the B. E. S. Past and Present took place yesterday morning. The game began a few minutes before eight and might, with advantage, have started earlier, as both players and spectators found the increasing heat of the sun somewhat trying before the game ended. The Dorsets improved on their form of the previous evening, and, after scoring three goals in the first moiety, added two more in the second period. Buckmaster put the final touch to the first four goals and the last was the result of a hot shot put in by Tatum. The general combination of the Military forward line was excellent and there was an entire absence of anything like selfish play. Parsons again played a sound and useful game at half, and Buckmaster made a hustling center forward. With the exception of one or two good runs by Millard and a sound display of defensive tactics by Murray, the Byculla team appeared to be in a comatose state. Boult in goal showed flashes of brilliance.

The game ended :—

Dorsets.......................... 5 goals
Byculla B. S..................... Nil.

LAWN TENNIS.

ALLIED PAIRS HANDICAP FINAL.

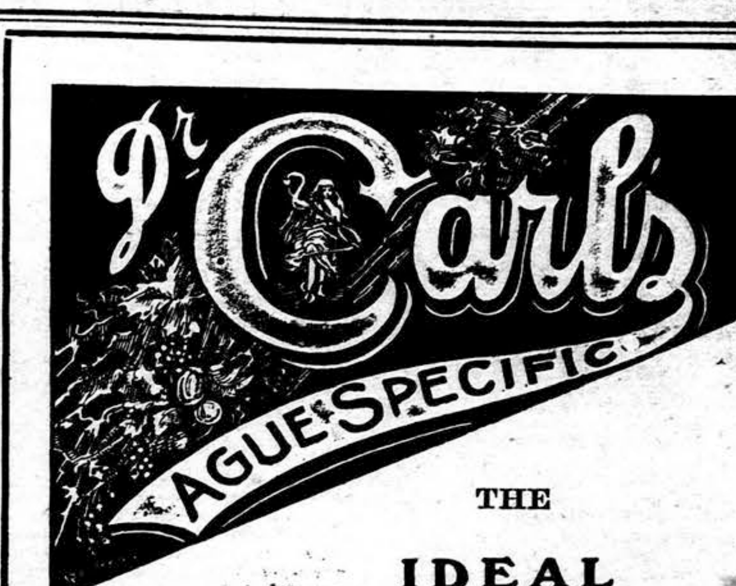
The Allied Pairs Handicap was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, when Mr. and Mrs. Kidd beat Mr. and Mrs. England. It was anticipated that this would be a well-contested match, and a very considerable number of spectators assembled to watch it. It cannot be said that they were disappointed; for, with the exception of the last three or four games in the final set, the play on both sides was of a very high order.

Mr. and Mrs. England were most brilliant in the first set, which went almost entirely in their favour from beginning to end, the score reading at the close at 6-2.

In the second set, too, they maintained their efforts well, but now Mr. and Mrs. Kidd were on their mettle, and both playing extremely steadily, and slowly but surely wore their opponents down. Mr. and Mrs. Kidd won the second set by 6 games to 4.

In the final set play was level to one game all, but then Mr. and Mrs. Kidd went ahead. Indeed, Mr. and Mrs. England seemed to be tired by their previous efforts, for they put up but a poor fight in this set. England, especially, appeared to lose his form, while his opponents, on the contrary, success engendering confidence, seemed to improve with every stroke they played. Mr. and Mrs. Kidd eventually won this set by 6 games to 1. Score :—

Mr. and Mrs. Kidd beat Mr. and Mrs. England 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.



THE IDEAL AGUE SPECIFIC
Proved to be the Best.
Sold throughout India.
Sole Proprietors :—
M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,
Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N. B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 5th April :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Eileen IV ...	Scr	Maj Muter and Mr J F Watson
Turquoise ...	29 45	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca..........	24 47	Mr T S Kennedy
Mahshuka ...	19 50	Mr W H Hughes
Melody	14 52	Officers R A
Nelta	11 54	Mr H R Sandford

Course :—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 11·9 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Cynthia	Scr	Officers R E
Mynona	Scr	Mr Fraser
Trixie	14 10	Mr J Wardlaw Milne
Erin	17 0	Mr N Magill
Lylie	12 45	Col. Street and Mr Y Watson

Course :—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 8·4 miles.

GORDON BENNETT CUP RACE—Sales at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Fenella	Scr	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren ...	„	Captain Gloster and Kunhardt
Maud	„	Messrs Culbertson and Rich
Mavourneen ...	„	Mr N Taylor
Pam............	„	Mr A G Holmes
Valkyrie	„	Mr Talbot
Curlew	„	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	„	Mr T Gregson

Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Short Course. Length 5·8 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Fennella	8 17	S J Goldsmith
Jenny Wren......	6 30	Capt Gobster and
Maud	7 05	Messrs. and Rich Cuthburton.
Mavourneen......	1 11	Mr N Taylor
Pam	8 52	Mr A Holmes.
Clutha	Scr	Capt J Welch
Valkyrie	8 17	Mr Talbot
Crlew	2 57	Mr B Hewitt
Cricket	7 41	Mr T Gregson.
Marie Louise...	6 30	Mr K MacIver
Anna	11 50	Offs Mint.
Maime	12 25	Mr J McLaughlin

Course :—Committee Vessel —Tucker Beacon Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 7·09 miles.

CHALLENGE CUP TIE.

METRE CLASS RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Maya	Scr	Mr J N Parker
Corrie	Scr	Mr N B Macbeth

Course: Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—S. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Length 12·0 miles.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

APRIL 4.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

898-12—Malvi H M and R, Lakhmichand Kanayalal vs Abdul Hoosein Mahomedbhai, Patell and Co.
114-13—Payne and Co. Abdulla Hali Mowji and Co. vs Sha Vamuda Jetha Jamshedji R and D.
550-11—Metubai J and M Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H; Manchersha and N.
310-11—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate-Genecal of Bombay vs Bhavanji Bhaldaman Captain and V.
766-11—Wacha and Co. R D Sethna vs Motibai allias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.
1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yossoo Padval as Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.
160-13—Mulla and M. Manekji Hormasji Wadia vs Jamshedji Hormasji Wadia Little and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M, Pirari Hasan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1319-12—Edg G W and Co, Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazaar and Co, Payne and Co.
43-13—Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Shamji Ladha and Co, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
311-03 Malvi H M and R, Mamraj Rambhayat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
160-72-11, 03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Ramanand vs Sitaram Kisondayal Ardeshir H D and Co.
1276-12—Chit M and K, Manaji "Kuverji" Raje Shirke vs. M J Vakil, Subnis and Co.
1201-12—Subnis and G M G Vakil vs M C R Shirke Chit M and K.
869-11—Bick M R and Co., Indersingh Jesraj vs Gopi Ganesh Radhavalabh and others.
594-12—Subnis and G, Baisitabai vs. G M Dukle and others Duph F & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

After the Appellate side work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd. vs the Bank of Bombay, Crawford B. and Co.

Commercial Cause.

1181-12—Wadia G. and Co. A W Campbell vs Purbhudayal Cukdeobux, Malvi H M and H

Long Causes.

676-12—Subnis and G, Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T., Chitnavis M and K.
45- 2—Wadia G and Co, Pranjivandas vs G H Kerkabhoy and Bicknell M R and W.
320-11, 446-12—Surajmal and Co; Motichand Jamnadas vs Sunderji Girdhar, Motichand.
1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.
887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others, Pestonji R K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Maneckial and T.
1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.
895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Biknell M R and Co.
242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another Jamsetji R and D.
184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsetji R and D.
1774-12—Little and Co Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another Edgelow G and Co.
375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Craw B and Co.
801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopulrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.
479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Ragh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.
416-12—Manch and N and Fatmabai vs Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh, Usaf Kabley, Moti and D.
1057-11—Kheend L and M, Shaikh Usab Kubley, vs. Aba Haji Ebrahim, Mulle and M.
434-11—Mulla and M. S D Mehta, vs J. H. Bamboat, Shamrao M and H
1072-11—Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J. H. Sham M and K.
42-12 Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Namdrai Fulchand Vs. Messrs. Chhejjoo Ram and Sons. Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

For Directions as to form of Decree.

1050-11—Payne and Co., Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and others vs Mahomedally Luxmanji Sullemanji, Jehangir and S.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

ASK FOR

SUTTON CARDEN'S

LONDON OLD TOM GIN,

"SOFT AS CREAM,"

Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,

VICTORIA TERMINUS,

AND

MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish for all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—

25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri, MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jmnagar Kathiawar.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chowkis, No. 6

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	do
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	10	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an annaextra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS, SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores, 35, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C. ESTABLISHED 1871.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY, SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.

Hull, England.

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries, etc., etc.

New features, including illustrations, added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Rs. 1-3

For Readers—

Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—

Absolutely sure medium.

For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates Please write to the MANAGER, "INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PIANOS.

Horizontal Grands and Upright Grands.

We are Sole Agents for the following Pianos which are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian climate.

JOHN BROADWOOD'S

"The precise and expressive English piano."

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S

"The sweetest toned piano in the world."

SCHIEDMAYER

"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."

RICHD. LIPP'S

"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."

STEINWEG'S

"The noble and grand toned Steinweg."

MARCKS'

The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT. BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 4th April, 1913.

LORD SYDENHAM.

ONE of the most fitting compliments ever paid by the British Crown was the bestowal of a peerage upon Sir George Sydenham Clarke upon the eve of his retirement from the high office of Governor of Bombay. For whatever the King and Parliament may make of the House of Lords, there is universal agreement that the Senate of the Empire should provide a place for that small but eminent class of statesmen of which our retiring Governor is so conspicuous a type. He goes home bearing with him a weight of experience which few men in any age have even had the opportunity of acquiring. For the long period of forty-five years he has served the Empire literally in every quarter of the globe, and, always as his service has lengthened and extended, he has added fresh distinction to his name; until now he returns to England a veteran in administration, but wearing years and honours so lightly as to justify the hope that, for many days to come, he will take a prominent part in the discussions of the most august assembly in the world. Many men have been distinguished in their youth, and the boy who passes first, as young Clarke did, into and out of the Royal Military Academy, will always be a marked man in the army; but few men in any sphere of life have fulfilled the promise of their early years with such steady and such brilliant success as has Lord Sydenham. The instinct that led him to choose the intellectual branch of the service was quickly confirmed by his appointment, while still a young sapper of 23, to the staff of Coopers's Hill college. Coming to him so soon in his career, the responsibility of training lads for service in India fixed the bent of his mind, and must have helped to inspire him with those imperial ideas of which his later life has been a continuous exposition. But the young professor was a soldier first of all, and the British occupation of Egypt and the reconquest of the Soudan gave him the desire of every soldier's heart, and the chance of seeing the active operations of war. With his eager intellect Captain Clarke, as he became, made full use of his opportunities. Besides seeing actual fighting without which no British officer's training is considered to be complete, he gained a knowledge of staff duties and of the work of the Intelligence Department, which won for him a high reputation for military science. His name came before the public; and the shrewd authorities at headquarters, who had not failed to notice his progress, invited him at the close of the campaign to a seat in the War Office. Since then his services have been claimed by the State rather than by the Army; and, until he went to Australia, Sir George Clarke continued to share in the inner counsels of the nation, and to carry out some of the most important duties that have ever been allotted to a subject. His work in connection with Colonial Defence was recognized in 1893 by the award of the K.C.M.G., and his association with the Dominions overseas was still more closely cemented by his appointment to the Governorship of Victoria in 1901. In the meantime he had helped to reorganize the War Office, and had been entrusted with many diplomatic missions to other countries and to other courts. So wide were his travels in the service of the Crown that the simple record of Sir George Clarke's duties reads like a romance, more suggestive of a life of adventure than of stern and onerous duty. From this responsible work in London and Europe, the spell of office in Australia must have come as a pleasant relief. But it did not last long. To the great regret of the colony he was recalled to London in 1904 to take up the post of Secretary to Mr. Balfour's new Committee of Imperial Defence. Although the work of this committee is necessarily known to but a few, its value has been so generally recognized, that the committee has become an integral part of the constitution. It is a cabinet within the Cabinet. It decides questions of imperial strategy and co-ordinates the duties of the two great services. Its members control the destinies of the Empire; and to the excellence of their quiet labours the leading position which Great Britain has again assumed in the concert of the Powers is chiefly due. It was to initiate the work of this powerful council that Sir George Clarke was brought home.

When, therefore, he was appointed to succeed Lord Lamington as Governor of Bombay in 1907, it was understood that the Government had selected the very best man they could find for the purpose. It was not a conventional appointment. Feelings were stirring, and events were moving in India which required the most careful handling. Suppressed ambitions, which were afterwards to burst out in open sedition and in murderous attacks upon the officials of Government, had already excited widespread and bitter agitation; and it was believed that the times were critical. New measures had, with the advent of a Liberal Government, been decided upon, and the necessity of extending the membership of the Legislative Councils and of increasing facilities for education had in particular been agreed to. To carry out this policy, Imperial statesmen of wide views and large experience were necessary. Sir George Clarke's was the first of the new appointments. He was not to be a figure-head, but an administrator charged with difficult and delicate work. He had to gain simultaneously the sympathy of the Indian people and the support of his European officials, or else his intentions would fail. How well the new Governor acquitted himself in his arduous and dangerous task is now a matter of Indian history. His courage has never flinched, nor have his hopes been dismayed. At the worst even when sedition achieved its foul and useless end in the murder of one of his own district officers, the Governor's spirit did not quail, nor did his resolve to do the best he could for his province at all relax. Under his care the enlarged Legislative Council has been safely launched not only without accident but with the promise of a useful and prosperous course, and the legitimate desire of the educated classes to participate officially in the direction of public affairs has been generously met. In the development of education, too, to which, as an accomplished specialist in the subject, it was to be expected that Sir George Clarke would devote part of his energy, the influence of his guidance has been open and marked. All departments and institutions have benefited by his close attention to their affairs, and both officially in his council, and personally in his capacity as Governor, he has never spared himself in his efforts to promote knowledge and the love of truth among all classes of the community. Showing favour to none but encouraging all, he has visited or presided over the annual exhibitions of probably all the large educational institutions at the Presidency and of most in the Province. His stimulating addresses and lucid statements of Government's aims and policy have not only cleared the air, but have, as many of us only now realize, quickened the minds of both taught and teachers, and raised the educational ideal throughout the whole Presidency. Holding definite opinions, and not always having the time to meet arguments or to look out for compromises, it was not surprising that the Governor's views were sometimes opposed; nor is it perhaps to be wondered at that the University of Bombay in particular has not moved as far or as quickly as he wished in the direction which his experienced vision pointed out. In one subject at least we have differed from his Excellency, and avowed our sympathy for those progressive Indians who claimed the choice of wider English culture within the University. But the very party that has contended against his policy, has been the first to acknowledge his services to the University and to themselves; and the thought that they are to miss the help of the Governor's enlightened suggestions, has brought real regret to those who have differed from him most. There could be no stronger tribute to the force of his judgment and to the influence of his personality.

But, although Lord Sydenham's interest in education has been on the whole the most characteristic of his activities during his term of office, it has necessarily, amid the the other duties of his position, occupied only a small part of his energy. For us in Bombay the improvement of the city with, if possible, some cessation in the continued rise in house-rent, has now for many years been a constant topic of discussion, and it was confidently hoped, when Sir George Clarke was appointed, that the new Governor's professional training would soon show itself in accelerated efforts for the amelioration of our conditions of living. The improvement of Bombay is a Herculean task. After many attempts and the accomplishment of several careful schemes, the Improvement Trust are forced to admit that they have made little or no impression upon the life of the city. The private citizen has paid dearly for the Trust's experiments, but the mass of the people still live in overcrowded and, therefore, insanitary dwellings, and the state of the city is not really better than before. This grave problem was bound to attract an engineer's notice; and Lord Sydenham has given it unremitting attention. The effect of his usual clearness of view was soon seen in the altered policy of the Trust, in which emphasis was laid upon the need of opening up roads and avenues of communication between the congested and the sparsely-populated districts of the island; and also in the Government's proposal for extending the habitable area by the reclamation of an extensive strip of land along the shore of Back Bay. It is significant of the difficulty of their task that, after five years of hard work, Lord Sydenham and his Government have left no visible record of their supervision upon the topography of the city. But the prospects of the ultimate achievement of the Trust's intentions are better now than ever before; and, when the great scheme of reclamation, which owes its inception to Lord Sydenham himself, is carried through, the whole community for generations to come will remember that it was the project of a wise and far-seeing Governor.

The interesting functions in which a day or two ago Lord Sydenham took the leading part when he laid the foundation of the new "Gate of India," brought vividly to the minds of all present and of all who read the account, the most outstanding event of his gubernatorial rule. The famous scene when, for the first time, a British Emperor of India set foot upon his Eastern dominions, is soon to be commemorated in a gateway of solid marble, which will remain a beautiful and conspicuous landmark in our harbour; but Lord Sydenham's participation in this week's ceremony has better than anything else, brought home to us the inner meaning of the historic landing. With regal intrepidity a King of England came to India, at a troubled and anxious epoch, to show to the people of India more plainly than words could tell, that England rules India for their good. That, too, had been Lord Sydenham's message. He has been a people's Governor. No man with his outlook could but be moved with compassion for the millions of fellow-creatures whose outward lives he governed, and Lord Sydenham's, and, it may be permitted here to add, Lady Sydenham's pity and courtesy have been manifest in all their acts. Dumb though they mostly are, the people have felt the kindly motives of their Excellencies' lives. The doors of Government House have never before been so widely opened to the educated representatives of the Indian communities; and the popular interest in the Governor's movements and the acclamations that have greeted him wherever his identity has been known, are the highest reward, greater even than his peerage, that the retiring Governor can take away. Largely because of the Governor's influence, the King's visit passed off not only without any untoward incident, but with increasing confidence and happiness; and, when at length their Majesties sailed away, mingled with the emotion of deep thankfulness which monarch and subjects shared, was in every one's breast the feeling that Sir George Clarke's Government had done well.

And now in turn their Excellencies go, following their sovereign's trail, the trail which all Englishmen who come to India hope to take again once at least in their lives. For a high standard of duty, for an example of industry that has been beneficially felt throughout the service of Government, for reforms bravely carried out, but, above all, for the inspiration of lofty ideals and courteous speech, the whole presidency is consciously Lord Sydenham's debtor to-day. A memorial of his residence in our midst and of his faithful rule over us is soon to be erected, and we make no doubt that it will be worthy of his name. But the true monument of his worth is in our feelings of gratitude, and in the people's unaffected sorrow over his departure. These he now takes with him; and in the inevitable sadness of bidding goodbye to India, Lord and Lady Sydenham will be comforted to think that together they are bringing to a close, amid the regrets and the heartfelt good wishes of the whole presidency, a memorable period in one of the fullest and noblest careers that under Providence an Englishman has ever been permitted to fulfil.

SETTLING THE BALKANS.

Signs of an easier feeling are already apparent in the money-markets and political centres of Europe, and the general expectation now is that the final result of the war in the Balkans will be settled without the complications which have always been possible but which the whole world dreads. As we anticipated, the Bulgarians are willing to accept a line from Midia to Enos on the Ægean as the boundary of their newly acquired territory. There has not seemed to be any reason why they should press their demand for a footing on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, especially as they were careful to state that they did not wish to fortify Rodosto or to maintain any armed force in or on the Propontis. Questions of delimitation are always easy if the contracting parties are in earnest in desiring to avoid offence; and it is reasonable to expect that we shall soon have heard the last, for some years at any rate, of the Turco-Bulgarian frontier. At the other end of the peninsula, however, where the conflict is still protracted, human nature asserts itself in conflicting claims and in angry words. Scutari is a difficult problem. The Montenegrins parade their sacrifices of blood and treasure, which no one can deny, and claim with a good deal of reason some compensation for their losses and some reward for their bravery and determination. But unfortunately it seems to be difficult if not impossible to satisfy their national aspirations for territorial expansion without infringing upon the rights and liberties of other folk. It is by no means certain that the people of Scutari and its vicinity are desirous of becoming Montenegrin subjects.

The time that the Montenegrins have taken to overcome the defences of the town does not argue any great wish of the inhabitants to welcome the besieging army as their saviours. A large proportion are Catholics whose sympathies are more Austrian than Montenegrin, but who would rather be Albanian than anything else. It is certain that the Austrian statesmen must be pretty sure of support from the people of Scutari themselves before talking about armed intervention on behalf of the Catholic population. On the other hand, it is doubtful if public opinion in England would permit the Government to join in a naval demonstration, as has been suggested, got up by Austria upon whatever excuse. In Epirus the same difficulty of satisfying the legitimate demands of a conquering power and of defending the liberties of the people of the country, has also arisen. The Greeks wish, as they have looked forward for more than half-a-century to doing, to expand northwards into Epirus and southern Albania. Neither Italy nor Austria desire this movement of another and a progressive nation towards the Adriatic; and the suggestion has been made that the Adriatic coasts of Epirus should be included in the autonomous Albania. Greece has confidently demanded a poll of the inhabitants of the territory in dispute; and if that method could be fairly applied, it would at least provide the basis of a settlement. The possession of Scutari might be determined in the same way but an exact calculation of this kind requires an amount of care and impartiality very different from the rough and ready methods by which affairs in the Balkans have up till now been regulated.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SERVICES.

THE Bombay Government's memorandum on the Public Services is a remarkably comprehensive document, besides being lucid and easy to grasp. In its preparation Government has had the assistance of the most capable men in the service, and the Commission cannot but attach the utmost importance to the views it embodies. Simultaneous examinations are declared to be impracticable, as undoubtedly experiment would prove. As to recruitment of the Service, Government recognise that the present system, though it has provided India with a satisfactory service, is not perfect even in regard to the English element of it, and as to the Indian competitor the system is deficient in that it makes no complete provision and affords only partial and somewhat illusory facilities for what may be called character training. It cannot therefore be contended that the system is dealing fairly by the Indian candidate for the service or by the official who is the product of the system. So his Excellency in Council has devised a modification or revision of present arrangements, calculated to maintain the necessary standard of efficiency and at the same time to give Indians a better chance of fitting themselves to be able in all respects to challenge comparison with their European colleagues. The proposals are duly set forth in the memorandum published in our news columns. They will naturally be subject to adverse criticism by the advocates of unrestricted competition, but it is justly claimed for them that they constitute a practical, self-contained scheme, which obviates a serious blot on the present system, namely, the failure to secure the best Indian material for the administration and to train it up in the manner best calculated to place it in line and able to challenge comparison with English material.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE outstanding feature of the exhaustive review of educational progress in the Bombay Presidency published yesterday, is the roseate view taken of the future. In the past five years, as is claimed, the task of laying the foundations of a sound primary and secondary educational system was accomplished. What lies before educationists now is to proceed with the superstructure—the expansion and multiplication of educational institutions. A scheme has been formulated by the Department, and, with the prospect of adequate funds, there is felt to be sufficient justification for the confident hope that the ensuing year will inaugurate a period of unprecedented educational expansion and progress throughout the presidency. For the complete realization of this hope, Government is relying on the loyal and unremitting efforts and the broad-minded sympathy of educational officers of all grades and on the maintenance by them, in conditions of increasing difficulty and stress, of the same high standard of duty and efficiency which has been displayed by the Department during the period covered by this review—reliance which will prove not to have been misplaced.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Bombay Millowners are able to congratulate themselves on a year of marked prosperity and the prospect of another of the same description. The prosperity of the mills caused a general improvement in the condition of the ryot, while foreign trade, both exports and imports, showed a considerable advance. Though prices were dear all the year through, there was a fair margin of profit between the raw staple and the manufactured goods which was steadily maintained to the advantage of spinning and weaving mills alike. Yarn production increased by over a crore and a half of pounds, and the outturn of cloth increased from 22·88 crores of pounds to 26·66.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived at Aden at noon on Wednesday, the 2nd inst.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Maloja" with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, passed Suez at 3-30 a. m. on Thursday the 3rd inst.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

MAJOR W. E. R. DICKSON of the General Staff of the Karachi Brigade will shortly proceed to Manchuria.

THE Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. J. E. Parkinson, M.A., King's College, Cambridge, to the Indian Educational Service, as Vice-Principal of the Central Training College at Lahore.

DR. HAROLD H. MANN, D.Sc., M.Sc., F.I.C., F.L.S., and the Rev. H. Sierp, S.J., are appointed Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office, namely, the 22nd April and the 26th May.

Reports from the survey party in the Abor country show that extremely good work has been done, though the start was made somewhat late in the season. Fine weather favoured the party in making many of their observations.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Ker, Secretary of the Revenue and General Department, Bengal, will leave Calcutta on Saturday for Simla, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India on his appointment to officiate as Revenue Secretary to the Government of India, vice Sir Edward Michigan.

MONTENEGRO'S HIGH HAND.

THE IMPENDING DEMONSTRATION.

FRANCE JOINS WITH RUSSIA'S APPROVAL.

REMONSTRANT VOICE IN SOFIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 2.

Owing to the uncertainty of the situation in the absence of a reply from the Allies, it was decided at the last moment that the Conference of Ambassadors would not sit to-day.

France is sending a warship to take part in the naval demonstration with the approval of Russia.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. F. D. Acland confirmed the fact that two British warships were at Corfu in readiness to take part in the naval demonstration, in which all the Powers would participate or had acquiesced. He said that Montenegro aimed at annexing a population of 40,000 people, contrary to their wishes and to the decision of the Powers.

LONDON, April 3.

The Austrian squadron has anchored off the coast between Antivari and Dulcigno.

TARABOSH TAKEN.

CETINGE, April 3.

The Montenegrins have captured positions at Tarabosh after a sanguinary fight. Two hundred picked bomb-throwers opened the attack and cut the wire entanglements. In accomplishing this, however, they were all killed.

The Montenegrins also lost 390 killed and wounded in the fighting in the trenches.

SOFIA, April 3.

The semi-official journal *Mir* says that the naval demonstration off the coast of Montenegro proves that the Powers desire to subject the Balkan States to a humiliating tutelage, but that it will only fix their determination to stand together.

TURCO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, April 3.

Reuter states that an agreement has been informally reached between the Powers, Bulgaria, and Turkey, with regard to the Turco-Bulgarian Frontier.

IMPROVING THE OPPORTUNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The "Statesman" publishes the following special cable, dated London, April 1.

The Montenegrins are making a last desperate onslaught with all their available forces upon Scutari, hoping by a colossal sacrifice to capture the citadel before the Powers effectively save the blockaded coast. Austrian warships are now off the coast, awaiting formal instructions to institute a blockade.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

DUMA DISCUSSES THE RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.

The Duma yesterday debated the interpellation denouncing the behaviour of the police in the recent pro-Balkan demonstrations.

The interpellation was introduced by a Nationalist who declared that the Government was ranging itself behind the Austrian triumphal car.

The Minister of the Interior said that demonstrations in the streets, which interrupted traffic, must be suppressed. He promised the punishment of the police, if the accusations against them proved to be true.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

INVITED TO ATTEND THE GERMAN WEDDING.

London, Apl. 2.

The German Emperor has invited King George and Queen Mary to the marriage of his daughter on May 24th. Their Majesties have accepted.

THE LATE PIERPONT MORGAN.

IMPERIAL FRIEND'S MESSAGE.

ROME, April, 3.

The remains of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan are being conveyed to Havre by train. They will later be sent to New York.

There were four wreaths on the coffin, including one from the German Emperor, who has telegraphed to the widow, "I will never forget him."

THE WRECKED "AGADIR."

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS STILL ON BOARD.

LONDON, April 2.

Thirty-eight persons have been landed from the wrecked "Agadir" by a French rocket apparatus sent overland from Mazagan, but 124 persons are still on board.

SUFFRAGETTES BILL.

LONDON, April 3.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill introduced by Mr. McKenna, giving the Home Secretary greater power to deal with militant Suffragists, by 296 to 43.

TROOPS IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF THEIR NUMBER.

NICHOLSON COMMISSION'S REPORT AWAITED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir J. D. Rees asked whether any proposal for reducing the number of European troops in India was being considered.

Colonel Seely replied that no such proposal had been received. The Nicholson Commission was enquiring into the whole matter. "We have not the least idea" he added, "whether it will propose an increase or a reduction."

Sir J. D. Rees: "Is the Government prepared in the future to consider any reduction whatever?"

Colonel Seely: "It is impossible to answer a question so obviously hypothetical."

GREEK KING'S FUNERAL.

SOLEMN SERVICE AND PROCESSION AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, April 2.

The service in the Cathedral to-day, when the funeral of the King took place, was attended by a vast congregation. Many foreign princes were present.

Prince Alexander of Teck represented King George.

Sixty archbishops and bishops officiated at the service. Afterwards the solemn procession moved to the railway station, where the mourners and foreign representatives entrained for Dekela, where the interment will take place. Boy scouts headed the procession.

The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage, which was drawn by bluejackets.

King Constantine, the princes, the foreign missions, the widowed Queen, and ladies of the court, occupied carriages.

The solemnity of the proceedings was deepened by the continuous tolling of bells and the firing of minute guns.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

LONDON, April 2.

The probable starters in the Liverpool Spring Cup with jockeys are :—

Balscadden	Wheatley
Duc de Dantzig	O'Connor
Wilfrid	Herbert
Cyllene	Walter Griggs
Sydmonton	Clark
Scots Saint	W. Huxley
John Amendsll	Price
Kempnough	Donoghue
Seaton Delaval	Ringstead
Willaura	Prout
Gael Rhu	Barber
Fantasio	Jockey not named

LONDON, April 3.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Spring Cup :—

Scot's Saint	1
Wilfrid	2
Kempnough	3

Nine started.—Won by three lengths; one length between second and third.

Betting :—11 to 10 on Scot's Saint, 7 to 1 against Wilfrid, 100 to 8 against Kempnough.

Seaton Delaval, Willaura and Fantasio did not run. Duc de Dantzig was ridden by F. Bullock, Sydmonton by Scourse, and Gael Rhu by Leeds n.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, April 3.

The latest betting on the Grand National is as follows :—

100 to 14	Ballyhackle.
8 to 1	Carsey and Covert Coat.
9 to 1	High Bridge.
100 to 9	Melamar.
100 to 8	Axle Pin.
100 to 7	Wavelet.
20 to 1	Thowlpin.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, April 2.

In the replay of the semi-final match on the English Cup competition between Sunderland and Burnley at Birmingham the first named club won by three goals to two.

FRONTIER NEWS.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CHIEF AND HIS SON SETTLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

A Frontier correspondent states that the long-standing quarrel between Safdar Khan, Chief of Kawagai in Bajour, and his son, Mohamed Ali Khan, has been settled. The Mullahs seem to have been instrumental in arranging the terms. Safdar Jung is to have the charge of the civil administration, and Mahomed Ali is to excercise military command. The first step to be taken is the coercion of certain Kandhari villages which have refused to pay tribute to Kawagai during the past three years.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

CURRENCY SYSTEM.

IMPORTANT CHANGES SANCTIONED.

IN SILVER BRANCH OF GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 3.

The following Press note has been issued :—

The Secretary of State has recently sanctioned a development of considerable importance in connection with what has hitherto been known as the Silver Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve. This branch was instituted with the object of supplementing the stock of rupees in the Currency Reserve when that falls short, and up till the present it has contained only silver coin. No change in the primary object of the branch is contemplated, but the method of dealing with it will be modified. Hitherto a transfer from the Silver Branch in India has been made good by a transfer to the Sterling Branch of the Reserve in England. Transfers of this kind involving both branches may still occasionally be necessary in the future but ordinarily the branch of the Reserve in India will be maintained at what has been accepted as the standard figure of six crores, and, when rupees are withdrawn from it to supplement the Currency Reserve, the deficiency will be made good if the coinage is not in progress by an equivalent amount in gold transferred from the Currency Reserve. The Reserve would then be worked in the following manner :—

The demand for rupees runs from September to April. In the four months, May to August, there is normally a return of rupees from circulation, and in unfavourable seasons there may be a special demand for gold. In September the reserve should consist wholly of rupees, but, as the busy season advances, rupees can gradually be withdrawn from it, and there would be no objection if at the end of April it contained nothing but gold. In this way it is hoped that the reserve will accommodate itself to the probable requirements for currency in either form at different seasons.

As a consequence of this modification of the term "Silver Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve" has become inappropriate and the Indian portion will in future be known as the "Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve," the English portion being designated the "London Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve." The decision of the Secretary of State, which was announced in July 1912, that the Sterling Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be raised to £25 millions and that £5 millions should be held in liquid gold, applies only to the London Branch; that is to say, any gold that may, under the arrangements described, be held in the Indian Branch, will not be reckoned against the limits fixed by the Secretary of State's decision.

LUNGS FOR POONA CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 3.

The Poona City Municipality have decided to apply to the Bombay Government for a loan to help in the preparation of playgrounds and parks for scholars of the municipal schools and people of the city.

The selected sites are one the outskirts of the native town, but, as roads will have to be constructed to them; the Municipality has resolved to approach the Government for the necessary help

LHASSA PEACEFUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

Such news as drifts down from Lhassa indicates that the Tibetan capital has been quite peaceful since the last batch of the Chinese troops left in January There is still a small pro-Chinese party, but it is powerless. There have been alarms from time to time about the Chinese troops moving into Eastern Tibet, even during the winter season, but there is nothing to justify such fears.

COMMERCE MEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Mr. Clark, Member of the Commerce and Industry Department, arrived here this afternoon and is staying at Government House. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber are arranging to meet Mr. Clark for the discussion of certain questions which are at present under consideration between his Department and the Chamber. Mr. Clark is likely to remain in Calcutta till the 15th instant.

DEATH OF CIVIL SERVANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAYMYO, April 3.

The death is announced of Mr. E. J. Colston, Deputy Commissioner of Mogok, which took place yesterday at Mogok. Mr. Colston, who has had several years service, has been ailing for some time. He was very popular amongst the Burmese community.

Sir Hugh Clifford is drawing again on his Far Eastern experiences in "Malayan Monochromes," a new volume of a dozen stories which Mr. Murray will shortly produce. They are mostly direct transcripts of life and of a civilisation which with the development of the Malay States is rapidly ceasing to exist.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS

SINDHI ZEMINDARS' RESOLUTION.

WELL CONTENT WITH BRITISH JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 3.

A remarkable resolution passed by the Association of Zemindars and Jagirdars in the Tando sub-division of Sind has just been communicated to the *Sind Gazette* for publication.

It is to the effect that the Association being unalterably opposed to the Congress propaganda, regrets the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's connection with the congress and calls upon him to end it.

It explains the reason of this energetic declaration to be that the important advantages of sympathy, protection of the interests of the people, peace and tolerance, are enjoyed in Sind only under European officers, and are lost under Indian officers. It affirms that the Zemindars are wellcontent with British justice, and want no political concessions.

The Tando Zemindars, who have thus delivered themselves, are known for their excellent qualities of industry and orderliness as agriculturists and are among the most intelligent of the peasant aristocracy in Sind.

NEW TAXATION EXPECTED.

REDUCED SURPLUS IN BRITISH BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHARAD, April 3.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

"The Revenue return shows that, while the receipts are higher and the expenditure is lower than budgeted for, the difference is insufficient to meet the supplementary estimates; hence the anticipated surplus of £5,3,04,000 is reduced to £180,000.

The total of the present year's estimates exceeds the past year's income by 6.7 millions sterling.

New taxation is generally expected.

KARACHI BUTCHERS' STRIKE

MUNICIPALITY EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 3.

The butchers of Karachi, who are out on strike, seem to have made up their minds to show fight, and the Karachi Municipality are equally determined not to give in.

The end, however, cannot be far off, as the Municipality are showing the butchers that the inconvences of a strike are two-edged. This morning, at the Chistiwara slaughter-yard the Municipality slaughtered some more of the cattle which they had bought up in prudent anticipation of trouble, and were thus able to supply all the markets in the city.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Last night five notorious opium smugglers were arrested while attempting to smuggle several cases of opium on to an out-going vessel. When they saw the police boat, the smugglers threw three cases of opium overboard and made off, but were chased and caught.

STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April. 3.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April 1912 to 22nd March 1913 show a gain of Rs. 4,20,77,844 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1911-12.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 3.

During the week ending 29th March the all-India plauge mortality stood at 12,374, against 14,394 cases. The following are the Provincial figures :—Delhi, 12 death; Bombay, 435; Madras, 70; Bengal, 57; Bihar, 1,701; United Provinces, 8770; the Punjab, 873; Burma, 148; Central Provinces, 52; Mysore, 62; Hyderabad, 53; Central India, 5; Rajputana, 133; and Kashmir, 3.

A DACOITY.

CALCUTTA, April. 3.

Another dacoity is reported from Gopalpore (Faridpore), in which the house of a wealthy Hindu was raided by dacots and a considerable amount of loot carried away.

It is stated that the Government of Bengal has decided to nominate one Deputy Magistrate and one Sub-Deputy Magisttate from the officers of the Bengal Police.

Sir Reginald Craddock, Home Member and Sir T. R. Wynne, Chairman, Railway Board, were to have reached Calcutta today.

BURMA COUNCIL.

ALIENATION OF LAND BILL.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAYMYO, April 3.

For the first time in the history of the Burma Legislative Council, since its constitution in 1897 under the Indian Councils Act of 1861, a session is being held at Maymyo, the summer resort of the Local Government.

At the first of the two meetings held to-day at Government House under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, all the members of the Council except three were present.

His Honour has much improved in health since his departure a few weeks back from Rangoon, where he had been suffering from an affection of the throat.

On behalf of the Government, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Keith made a lengthy reply to the question put by the Hon. Mr. A. W. Binning, asking if the Government would declare its intentions with respect to measures regarding the Alienation of Land Bill and the Burma Tenancy Bill, in view of the apprehensions that had been expressed by the mercantile community.

STRONG OBJECTIONS.

In the course of the reply, the whole history of the Alienation of Land Bill, which had been under discussion for years, was dealt with. The non-official public, including cultivating class, expressed strong opposition to the Bill, and a considerable volume of official opinion was against it. The judges of the Chief Court were of opinion that a strong case would have to be made to justify the measure which so drastically interfered with the freedom of contract and such a case had not been established. In the opinion of Sir Harvey Adamson, the Bill should not be proceeded with on the *inter alia* ground.

The Bill was based on the distinction between the agriculturist and the non-agriculturist, which in Burma it was beyond the possibility to define even approximately. The provisions of the Bill would be liable to evasion owing to the facility with which the agriculturist could alter his status and become a non-agriculturist, and *vice versa*. The Bill would impose an enormous amount of additional work on the revenue administration and require an increased revenue establishment, which the province could not afford; and the provisions of the Bill would paralyse agricultural loans—the business of the chetty, who had hitherto been the chief banker of the agriculturist—and would injuriously affect the prudent cultivator, depriving him of a great parts of his credit, without which the agricultural calling could not be carried on. The Government of India, on the suggestion of Sir Harvey, had agreed that the psoposal to restrict land alienation by legislation should be definitely dropped.

BURMA TENANCY BILL.

In regard to the Burma Tenancy Bill, it was submitted by the Select Comittee of the Legislative Council to the Government of India in 1909. The Government of India took exception to it on various grounds, and suggested provisions, for protection should be limited to cases in which it would be most required, namely, when the landlord was guilty of rack-renting and oppression. They desired that the whole question be further considered. After consultation with Government officers and public bodies, the Burma Government submitted to the Government of India a revised Tenancy Bill.

Sir Harvey, on being asked to express his opinion on the revised Bill, said that he was opposed to it, and regarded with much repugnance the process of blacklisting landlords by the revenue officer, as was suggested in the main provision for the protection of tenants. He was of opinion that such action would cause grave offence and incur strong disapprobation. His Honour was strongly of opinion that the time had not yet come for making occupancy right a feature of any general tenancy legislation applicable to Burma. In any event his Honour's conclusion was that the Tenancy Bill was too drastic for the conditions obtaining in Burma. Sir Harvey, however, believed there would be considerable advantage in having on the Statute Book a suitable Tenancy Act applicable to the whole province, and the Government of India had expressed their approval of that view.

USEFUL PROVISIONS.

Sir Harvey was taking effective steps to make the provisions in sections 60 and 61 of the Civil Procedure Code widely known. Both the sections contained very useful provisions for the protection of landowners and tenants, which, owing partly to the ignorance of the agricutural classes, and partly to the failure of Civil Courts to utilize them, have hitherto been a dead-letter in Burma.

The Lieutenant-Governor was also considering the question of exempting agriculturists in Burma from imprisonment for debt, in decrease for money, a system which had been in operation for many years in the Bombay Presidency. The question of tenancy legislation would not be further examined, but meanwhile the Bill in the present form had been abandoned.

The Hon. Mr. Keith then presented the Budget to the Council. In doing so he said that the Government of India had agreed to increase by five lakhs the allotment for expenditure under the Civil Public Works, and as a result the provision for provincial expenditure under that head stood at one crore and thirty-five thousand rupees.

The Council stands adjourned to Saturday.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

MR. MOORE ON CONGESTED POLICE COURTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

At the Bangal Council meeting yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Stevenson Moore, in reply to a question, said in order to relieve the congestion of the existing police-courts, for which a remedy must be found without delay, a proposal had been put forward, and was now under consideration of the Government to provide the courts with two stipendiary magistrates, and a certain number of honorary magistrates elsewhere. By locating the two courts in proximity to the headquarters of the Deputy Commissioners of the Northern and Park Street Divisions, before whom all parties in police cases of their respective divisions must appear before trial, much saving of time to both the police and the parties would result, and by authorising the magistrates of these courts to take direct cognizance of petitions, and police cases not only would their own sense of responsibility be increased, but the public concerned would be greatly benefited and convenienced. At the same time the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whose duties had grown to unmanageable dimensions, would receive a substantial measure of relief. An officer had recently been placed on special duty to formulate definite proposals. His report was expected to be submitted shortly.

Mr. Stevenson Moore, in reply to Moulvi Fazul Haq, said: "Government are not aware that the *Near East* is regarded by Musalmans as an empty Moslem paper. On the contrary it is understood that there has been a demand amongst Mahomedans, who are anxious to read and ask for a reduction of its price, and, it is belived that the news it disseminates is accurate and that its opinions are temperately expressed. The paper was selected for distribution by the Government of India, and this Government are not aware whether Moslem opinion was consulted by that Government. One hundred and fifty-three copies are being taken for distribution in Bengal, they will be distributed to select public reading rooms, libraries, educational institutions, and Mahomedan associations."

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

SANITARY AND MEDICAL MATTERS.

LAHORE, April 3.

A general discussion of the Provincial Budget will take place at a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council on the 18th.

In connection with the resolutions passed by the Sanitary and Malaria Conference held at Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has decided to hold a small Provincial Sanitary Conference at Lahore, before the Government leaves for the hills. Mr. Fenton will preside.

An honorarium of Rs. 500 has been granted by the Punjab Government to Major Forster, I.M.S., for his report on the etnology of tubercular disease in the Punjab Jails.

The Government of India has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 35,000 for anti-malarial measures at Palwal in the Punjab.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

MONEY-LENDER'S DAUGHTER ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

A cruel dacoity is reported to have been committed a few days ago in the house of a well-to-do money-lender, named Kangal Chunder Pal, of Parsundi village in Birbhum district. The inmates of the house were aroused from their sleep by the discharge of fire-arms in the direction of the main entrance to the house. Coming out to ascertain what was wrong, they were confronted by a armed band of some twenty men with lighted torches, the robbers' faces being masked. The owner of the house was seized and commanded to give up the keys of the safes, and when he hesitated, his young daughter was dragged out of the room and shamefully assaulted. After that the owner made over the keys to save her. The dacoits ransacked the house, taking property worth Rs. 3,000 in cash and jewellery. Before leaving they made a bonfire of waste papers and cloth soaked in oil, and set fire to the house.

Another dacoity was committed in the house of Ramnath Pakhraj of Narangurh in the Midnapore district. The dacoits, who took about Rs. 2,500 in cash and jewellery, are reported to belong to a mixed gang.

CHINESE POLITICS.

MOVEMENT AGAINST YUAN SHI-KAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

A special cable, to the "Statesman," says :—

The Pekin correspondent to the *Times* declares that political wire-pullers in China are seeking to clip the wings of Yuan Shi-Kai. He foreshadows a fierce struggle resulting in fighting between the Central Government and the provinces. Yuan's influence, he says, is unshaken in the north, but the southern provinces are ready to obey the secret revolutionary committees.

LORD SYDENHAM.

FAREWELL GARDEN PARTY.

GOVERNOR ON THE CITY'S DEVELOPMENT.

The last of the entertainments to the retiring Governor and Lady Sydenham took place yesterday in the shape of a garden party in the Bombay University Gardens, when the elite of Bombay assembled to bid farewell to their Excellencies at 6 p.m.

Lord and Lady Sydenham motored to the University Gardens, accompanied by Capt. Davis, A.-D.-C., and were received by Sir Basil Scott, and the members of the Reception Committee.

Their Excellencies were conducted to the dais raised at the northern end of the garden. Upon the dais were seated, besides the Governor and Lady Sydenham, his Excellency Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Peirse, Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, and the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Palmer.

In proposing the toast of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham, Sir Basil Scott said that the last occasion on which the University Gardens were utilised for a gathering was when good-bye was said to a parting ruler, Lord Minto on his leaving these shores after having earned the respect and admiration of the people of this country by his sympathetic administration. Now, once again, the citizens of Bombay had met together to bid farewell to another of their rulers—one who was far more closely connected with the city by long and untiring work amongst them during many strennous years. The present was not the occasion to review his Excellency's administration, that had been done during the last two weeks by many others, and always in most sympathetic and well deserved terms. It seemed to him, Sir Basil said, that it was a very happy coincidence that this gathering should take place within sight of the hall in which his Excellency's many far-reaching educational schemes had been promulgated and developed, the hall in which had been heard some of the masterly and eminently valuable addresses that his Excellency had honoured the Presidency by delivering. It was also pleasing to note for the donor that they should be within a stone's throw of the College of Science, which was rising fast above the ground. He said that they could also, from that place see the site where his Excellency's statue would soon be standing to inform and remind the citizens of Bombay of his Excellency's personality in years to come. His Excellency and Lady Sydenham left these as a memento in the hearts of the citizens of Bombay for ever. Their Excellencies should also take with them a tangible and permanent memento of the feelings of the citizens of Bombay, who begged to be permitted to present to Lady Sydenham a piece of silver work, that it might adorn their home in England, where they hoped their Excellencies might have many years of happiness and prosperity.

Sir Basil Scott then presented to her Excellency Lady Sydenham on behalf of the Public of Bombay a silver piece of Indian Art, as a mark of esteem and regard in which her Excellency has been held.

The toast was drunk amid cheers.

THE GUESTS.

Amongst those present were :—His Excellency the Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Peirse, the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Palmer, the Hon. Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Mrs and Miss Claude Hill, Sir Basil Scott, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Sir Chinubhoy Madhowlal, Mr. Justice Heaton, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael the Hon. Sir H. E. E. Procter, Sir James Begbie, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, the Hon. Mr. Curtis, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. H.R. Greaves, Mr. J Baptista, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhai C. Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. Lalubai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. MacBain, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr A. M Tod, Mr. H. A. Wadia Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Mr. V. A. Dabolkar, the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau Makanji, Rao Bahadur C H. Setalvad, Mr. S. G. Rao, Mr. F. G Chalk, Mr. Phiroze C Sethna, Dr. N. A F. Moos, Mr. Ali Akbar-Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. R. D. Sethna, and many others.

On behalf of her Excellency, the Governor thanked the gathering for the present, remarking that they did not require any memento to remember the donors while away from India, as they carried with them the best memories of the time they had been with the people of Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Replying to the toast, his Excellency Lord Sydenham said :—"Sir Basil Scott, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can hardly even now realize that the time for our parting has come. To us both it is a great wrench, and for me it means not only the close of perhaps the most important and the most strenuous chapter in my life, but also the end of my career of nearly 45 years as a Government servant. By what seemed like an accident, I did not begin that career in India as I intended; but my first regular post was in connection with the training of future members of the Indian Public Works Department. Again, when Lord Dufferin was Viceroy, I was on the eve of starting for India on special military duty, when the fates intervened at the last moment. At length, in 1907, I was asked if I would go to Bombay, and this time the fates agreed. Altogether nearly 15 years of my life have either been spent in or in work connected with India. More might be added, because in nearly four and a half years during which I was Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Indian problems of great importance were subjects of my careful study. All this makes my official severance from this country, which I love and which I have so long tried to serve, a source of real sorrow. I can only hope that, in such years of health and strength as may yet remain to me, I may still find opportunities of helping the true interests of India.

"Of my work in the past five and a half years I have nothing to say. The best achievements of all Governments can only be judged after a lapse of time, and in an impatient age demanding instant results, they are apt to be forgotten. These years cover the worst times of my life almost the worst times which could befall any man. Twice it seemed as if I must leave you: but, looking back, I realize with deep thankfulness that there were compensations in the warm sympathy I received from the classes and communities. Time, which softens, if it cannot obliterate sorrows gave me back the home-life I had lost, and for more than two years, my wife has been my true helper, sharing my

burdens and undertaking the many duties which a man cannot discharge in India.

THE GOVERNMENT MACHINE

What I want to impress upon you is that a Governor is only a part of the vast machine, operating all over the Presidency from Kanara to the Sind Frontier District, which is working for the good government and the amelioration of the conditions of the people of all degrees. A Governor may have at times to play the part of the fly-wheel which steadies the motion of the machine by its inertia, or he may, at other times, act as the boiler in getting up a head of steam. But orderly progres requires the loyal cooperation of many different services and of large number of individuals, Indians being in an immense majority, who have, from the highest to the lowest, assigned responsibilities and on whose fidelity to duty the quality of the output of the machine and the light in which it is regarded must depend. A book might easily be written on "Administration"—a term often completely misused. Clearly the structure of the machine itself must be sound, which means that the organization is such that each part is capable of the work it is intended to perform and that there is an orderly system of graded responsibilities enabling control to be exercised over all the members. Then the interaction of and the relations between the different services have to be carefully adjusted to avoid friction and to secure the effective working of each. These are only the elements of the problem of administration. Good Government in these days requires an organization as perfect as that of a modern army; but as an army is controlled by an executive in accordance with iron regulations of its own and in many aspects stands outside the realm of Civil Law, it is a less delicate machine than that of Government and is more easily administerd. The Government machine provides more scope for the judgment and tact of the individual, and as it works in the full light of day and touches the lives of the people at many points, it requires the most careful and anxious tending.

"I wish to take this last public opportunity of thanking all who have co-operated with me in those past years. To the I. C. S. I owe more than I can ever express. I do not believe that they were ever better represented in this Presidency than now, or that they were ever better appreciated by those who are brought into actual contact with their work, which is carried on mainly in the districts. I am also deeply indebted to the Public Works, Political, Medical, Education, Police, Forest and other Departments for valued and ready help of all kinds. These Departments are not only efficient in themselves; but they are working well together for the common good. Each forms an important portion of the Government machine, and the work of all alike tends to become more and more exacting. Each depends upon the conscientious labours of all its members, and weakness of incompetence in any of these various Departments would quickly react upon the administration as a whole. It is notonly to the heads and superior officers that I wish to convey my warm gratitude, but to the subordinates whose services, if humbler in degree, are essential to the general efficiency. I only regret that it is not possible for me to tell them personally how warmly I appreciate their assistance to Government during my period of office.

A USEFUL MEMORIAL.

"To the generous and unfalling assistanoe I have received to the good working of the machine, and to the munificence of public-spirited citizens any success obtained in the period is due. When, therefore, I was told that there was a general wish to raise a public memorial, my first feeling was one of humility, because I know how much I owe to others. I can find no words in which adequately to thank those who have originated and supported th movement when one is suddenly cut off from atr enuous work of absorbing interest, it is a keen satisfaction to see proof of the almost universal recognition of the fact that this work, from first to last, was purely altruistic. It will also be a most grateful reflection in the years to come that the public memorial will take a form fraught with permament benefit to the people of India. I have cherished other plans also, which I cannot now carry but; bnt the suggestion that the College of Commerce should be the object of the memorial fund and should bear my name appealed strongly to me for several reasons. It is a great and growing need in India. It will require a permanent home which is not at present provided for. It can, I believe, if so provided, count upon assistance from the Government of India, who as stated the other day, are considering the question of makiug arrangements for organized study of the economic and allied sociological problems of India." Research work of this nature is what I have always regarded as of supreme importance in this country, and how could it be more effectively carried on than in asssciation with a college of commerce in Bombay.

"There are feelings that one cannot translate into words, and it is with such feelings that I shall always think of the many kind friends, Princes and Chiefs, and citizens who have joined in associating my name with an educational object of real importance to the future progress of India.

"This is the last time I shall ever address an Indian audience. Looking back, I realize that I must have seemed to give a superabundance of advice, and I am filled with wonder at the patience with which it has been received. I am going to put that patience to the test only once more.

THE PROPOSED RECLAMATION.

"I want to implore the good people of Bombay to look well ahead and to believe in the high destiny which plainly awaits their great city. Bombay rightly claims to be the Gate of India, which means that the great developments now in progress throughout this vast country and the continuous improvement of railway communications must react with increasing effect upon your city. It may be that to one coming from the outside with knowledge of many cities, the rapid growth of Bombay appears more striking than to those whose lives have been passed here. I can only say that I have carefully watched the advance of Bombay during the past five and a half years, and I am astonished at what I have seen. The pace is increasing and will continue to accelerate. I earnestly beg you to prepare in time to meet the needs which will soon be upon you.

"No risk should ever be taken where the interests of a million souls are involved. Fifty years ago your predecessors seemed to have thought that a reclamation scheme was immediately desirable. I cannot gauge the needs of those days; but I do know those of the present time and I do realized fully those with which you must shortly be faced. When land can be sold for Rs. 738 per square yard when needed institutions cannot be built because sites are not available; when the cost of living is rising, largely because of increasing land values which constitute a tax upon business of all kinds; when recreation grounds are urgently required and cannot be provided, then surely the wise citizen will look ahead and will say that unless preparation is made at once to meet these and other rapidly growing needs the progress of our city will be stunted and disfigured. It will be stunted because healthy growth will be prevented, and disfigured because buildings will be erected in the wrong places. I cannot deal with the copious fallacies which have gathered darkly around the Reclamation Scheme. The points on which I want to lay stress are three only: First, if the Government of India agree to the proposals of my Government, to-morrow not a house could be built for 9 years. Second, on the assumption of an average disposal, at an average price of Rs. 25 per square yard, of 60,000 yards per year which I may state, is not the most favourable estimate, but is considered to be a safe minimum, then the whole of the interest charged will be covered and profit will commence in the 50th year, and the sales will be completed in the 59th year. Third, nothing will be paid from taxation and no burden of any kind will fall on any one, unless the ground reserved for future reception rooms for the Governor is paid for by Government and the Public Park by the Corporation, to which Government are strongly opposed for this very reason.

LOOKING AHEAD.

"Now looking well ahead and considering what has happened to Bombay in the past 50 years, can any one be found who will say that in the next 50 years the area proposed to be reclaimed and more will not be required? We are not dealing with to-morrow, but with 50 years hence, and I can assure you that, if a beginning is not made without delay, there will be grave trouble in carrying on the business of this great City. It is said that this is a scheme for benefitting only the rich man. Had this been so, I would never have taken it up. As a matter of fact, it is the only scheme for benefitting the poor man without costing him a pice. With one of the finest sea-front esplanades in the world, with a large public park adjacent, with the best site on the island laid out in the best way, and with the abolition of smoke which is coming, Bombay would not only be "urbs prima" but "urbs" triumphantly "pulcherrima in India."

I have detained you too long; but last words are apt to accumulate. My wife and I most warmly thank Sir Basil Scott for what he has so kindly said, and all our good Bombay friends who have given us this cordial farewell. We part from you with sadness, but with hope. May Bombay City and Presidency fulfil the high destiny which lies before them, and continue to advance as in the past, all communities cooperating with each other and with Government for the common welfare, and may God bless all the warm-hearted people whose kindness has lightened our burdens and whom we shall never forget.

INDIAN MERCHANTS.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sydenham received an address from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, when the members of the Managing Committee of the Chamber waited upon his Excellency at the Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat.

Amongst those present were:—The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Purshotumdas Thakordas, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Mr. Jaenarayen Danni, Mr. Mulji Haridas, Mr. P. J. Bilimoria, Mr. Revashankar Jugjivan, Mr. Chaterbhuj Shivji, Mr. Gopalji Valji Sunderji, Mr. Girdhardas Jethabhai, Mr. Narayenji Haridas, Mr. Madhavji Thakersey, Mr. Motilal Valabji, Mr. Jethabhai Valji, and Mr. J. K. Mehta Secretary.

THE ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas read the address, which ran as follows:—

To his Excellency the Right Hon. the Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I.,G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,F.R.S.—"May it please your Excellency,—We, the President and members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, embrace the present opportunity, on the eve of your laying down the exalted office to which you were called five years ago and more, to bid your Excellency and Lady Sydenham a hearty farewell and a safe and pleasant voyage home.

"The Chamber gratefully recalls the fact that it was during your Excellency's sympathetic administration that this Chamber was recognised as an important organization established to represent to Government the views of the large Indian community in this presidency interested in mercantile affairs.

"They also remember with feelings of gratitude the important privilege accorded to the Indian commercial community, of sending one of their representative to the Bombay Legislative Council, and two representatives to the Bombay Port Trust. This enfranchisement has, we beg to assure your Excellency, afforded the fullest satisfaction to the Indian merchants.

"A similar representation of Indian mercantile interests on the Bombay Municipality and the City Improvement Trust Board, it is admitted on all hands, is also necessary. Seeing that the European Chamber has long since enjoyed such a privilege, the Indian Chamber ventures to hope that a similar privilege will no longer be with-held from it.

"The Chamber recognises with deep gratitude and satisfaction your Lordship's uniform solicitude for all that related to the development and expansion of Indian commerce and industries, which have, during the last five years, shown considerable growth, while India's international trade has taken larger strides, and bids fair to advance satisfactorily in the future.

"The establishment of the College of Science and the College of Commerce during your Excellency's active administration bears ample testimony to your personal interest and efforts for the promotion of industry and commerce in this great city. It is gratifying to note that the University of Bombay has now instituted a degree of commerce, the far-reaching effects of which on the expansion of your world-wide commerce cannot be gainsaid. It will afford the needed supply of properly trained graduates in commerce, which is a great desideratum at present.

"Though not directly within its province, the Chamber cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the courage with which your Excellency has righteously endeavoured to suppress the vice of gambling on the turf, which had appallingly increased and was bringing ruin and misery to many an Indian home.

"Your Excellency has also taken a deep interest in the improvement and sanitation of Bombay. This has been well evidenced by your efforts to see that congestion of the crowded parts of the city is considerably reduced and by the establishment of dispensaries in the presidency. We beg to express our humble appreciation of the efforts of your Excellency in initiating the Anti-Tuberculosis League and the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund.

"In conclusion, we rejoice to note that your Excellency's strenuous and sympathetic administration has been well recognized at the hands of his Imperial Majesty, by your elevation to the dignity of a Peer of the United Kingdom. We trust that in the new sphere to which you have been called, you will continue to evince the same interest for the welfare of this presidency as during your active administration, which has been so closely associated with many an act of private philanthropy of a solid and enduring character.

"We now bid you and Lady Sydenham a cordial farewell and wish your Excellencies a long life of usefulness and happiness in your native home."

Mr. Manmohandas then placed the address into a carved sandalwood casket bearing designs of Indian flowers and animals. The address was engrossed on vellum and mounted on satin, trimmed with gold braid and tassels. The casket and the address were presented to the Governor, who rose to reply.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said:—"Mr. President and Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,—I thank you most warmly for your kindly and sympathetic terms of your farewell address.

"Among the advances made during the time I have been privileged to spend in the presidency, the representation of interest such as yours, previously unrecognized, will always be a satisfaction to me. It is not possible, and it will never be possible to give to all corporate associations which exist, or may exist, the right of being represented on all important public bodies. I think, however, that it can rarely happen that Indian trade and commerce have not effective spokesmen in the Corporation and Improvement Trust. Indian Associations formed to deal with various branches of these very important questions are somewhat numerous, and I think that a central association would not only be an advantage, by enabling a broader grasp to be attained, but would render more easy the representation which you desire.

"Trade, commerce and industries have always specially interested me, and I have watched their progress in the last five and a half years with great satisfaction. There can be no doubt that India, and this presidency in particular, is moving forward steadily, as you say, and that the future is bright with hope.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

"That it was possible for me to make a beginning in establishing a college of commerce, is due entirely to the munificence of the citizens of Bombay and to the help of your Chamber. I believe that this institution will meet a real need, and that advantage will be taken of its teaching by other parts of India. Among the objects which I trust it will aim at is the provision of means for research into Indian economics, for which a wide and almost untouched field lies open. I am sure that your Chamber will keep this object in view and will take a living interest in the development of an institution which I shall never see. Trained Indian graduates in Commerce will be wanted more and more as your country advances, and, if they prove as capable and as hardworking as I hope, they will undoubtedly supply a new impetus to Indian enterprize.

THE RACING REFORM.

"The experiment of regulating betting has now stood the test of two racing seasons, one at Poona and one at Bombay. At Poona, the total betting was nearly 72 lakhs less than it would have been under the old conditions. In Bombay the largest amount taken by the totalisator in one day was a little over 4 lakhs. In the time of the bookmakers 10 lakhs often passed in the day. These are most significant figures, and I do not believe that cases of the ruin of young Indians can now occur. Meanwhile, racing has been benefitted in many ways, and the profits of the Turf Clib have very largely increased. I think that all who supported the action of Government may well feel gratified with the result.

"I am very glad to know that you regard with approval the establishment of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, and of a Permanent Famine Relief Fund. I earnestly hope that both, in their different ways, will help to mitigate loss and suffering, and that they can count upon continuous support from the citizens of Bombay. Much remains to be done to remove what I have called a blot upon this great city,—the erection of buildings unfit for human habitation and exactly calculated to spread disease in several forms. I am sure that the strong committee recently appointed will faithfully investigate the facts, and will tender wise advice to Government as to the steps which might be taken to check an increasing evil which presses cruelly upon the poorest.

"I thank you for your congratulations on the great honour I have received, and I only hope that it will give me opportunities of trying to advance the true interests of India.

"Lady Sydenham and I deeply regret that the time of parting has come. We wish all that is best to the many kind friends we are leaving, and to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau increasing usefulness in watching over the interests and promoting the prosperity of Indian Trade and Commerce."

Lord Sydenham shook hands with the members of the deputation before they left.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Excellency Lord Sydenham leaves us on Saturday. Almost every community except the Bombay East Indian Community has given him and Lady Sydenham a farewell entertainment. It was proposed that the East Indian Community should also give a similar entertainment but eventually the proposal fell through. However, I find there is a prevailing wish in the community that a High School should be erected, called after Lord Sydenham. This will be a mark of our gratitude. It is hoped that the J. P. members of the community will take the initiative.

AN EAST INDIAN CATHOLIC.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Mar. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 14th Mar. 1913.	For week ending 14th Mar. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 14th Mar. 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	25	1,227	20	1,168
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	37	1,231	22	1,184
Vessels transported	22	807	15	780
Vessels attended to	2	91	...	70
Vessels warped...	1	68	1	55

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

ROYALTY.

The weather for spectators watching the royal procession on its way to and from the opening of Parliament was anything but pleasant, and the heavy rain must have considerably damaged uniforms and liveries, for the soldiers and servants were all uncloaked, and when their Majesties left the Houses of Parliament about 2-35, it was raining hard. Sightseers began to arrive in the precincts of the Palace of Westminster a little before twelve o'clock, and the police were very vigilant to see that no one approached unless they showed a ticket or pass of some kind or another. A great many Peers arrived on foot shortly after twelve o'clock, among others the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lilford, who came with Lord de Mauley, Lord Brassey, and Lord Westmeath. As one o'clock approached, carriages and motor-cars streamed up one after the other, and as usual the state coaches of the various ambassadors made a great impression on the crowd. It was unfortunate that the horses attached to Prince Lichnowsky's carriage took fright in the Mall and broke the pole. The police were quickly on the scene and dragged the carriage containing the Ambassador and Princess Lichnowsky to the House of Lords. This was about the only incident of the day, with the exception of the arrest of some Suffragettes. The royal procession passed by Parliament-square at about five minutes to two, and their Majesties must have descended from their chariot before the hour sounded. Cheer after cheer greeted them, and handkerchiefs were waved, and there was considerable enthusiasm. Before entering the gilded chamber the the King and Queen donned their robes of state, and for the first time since the early days of Queen Victoria, the Sovereign wore his crown for the opening of Parliament. Beneath the robes of state it was seen that the King was wearing a field-marshal's uniform, and he looked remarkably well as he escorted the Queen to her throne beside him. Her Majesty was dressed in white and wore an all-round crown of diamonds tipped with emeralds, which formerly belonged to her late mother, the Duchess of Teck; she also wore a necklace of emeralds and diamonds, and across her bodice was the Blue Ribbon of the Garter and the Star.

I hear that the Prince of Wales will leave London shortly for Germany, where he will stay for a few weeks in order to study the language. His Royal Highness will travel incognito and, after visiting a few places, will arrive at Stuttgart as the guest of the King and Queen of Wurtemberg. The Prince will not on this occasion visit Berlin.

March 7 was the jubilee of Queen Alexandra's first landing in this country. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, representing the voice of London, will present to her Majesty at Marlborough House at one o'clock an address in celebration of the occasion, emphasising the loyalty and affection of Londoners, which has grown ever stronger if possible with the passing years. We are able to state that Queen Alexandra had expressed a strong desire that the day should pass without any celebration either official or private. Such a wish is very natural. If King Edward had been alive it would have been a day of general rejoicing. But Queen Alexandra feels that any form of public celebration on this day of such poignant memories wouldby be out of place. It is for this reason that the representatives of the City will go to Marlborough House in ordinary dress. The emblazoned adress will be read by the City Recorder in one of the reception-rooms and will then be handed to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor, who will receive a written reply. Queen Alexandra was greatly moved when approached as to the possibility of receiving this tribute, and, while expressing the desire that there should be no ceremoinal, stated that she could not refuse such a request. The day will be spent very quietly at Marlborough House. The King and Queen will pay her Majesty a visit. The surviving bridesmaids who attended Queen Alexandra are each presenting a present to her Majesty. They are: The Marchioness of Lothian, Lady Turlow, the Dowager Lady Ampthill, Lady Feodorowna Bertie, Lady Agneta Montagu, and Lady Heneage. Princess Alexandra landed at Gravesend at noon on March 7, 1863, and, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, drove to the railway station. They stepped out of the train at Bricklayers' Arms Station, Southwark, and then began the triumphant progress through London by way of London Bridge, past the Mansion House, through Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and Temple Bar, amid the greetings of hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children. The first gift received by Queen—then Princess—Alexandra on landing was a bouquet from the ladies of Gravesend. The flowers were placed in a holder, as was the fashion in the sixties, when bouquets were much smaller in size than they are now. This holder, prettily ornamented with coral and pearls, is preserved with several others in a case specially reserved for them in one of the drawing-rooms at Marlborough House. Very beautiful are some of these holders given with bouquets to Queen Alexandra from time to time. Most of them bear the Royal owner's monogram, surmounted by a crown worked in precious stones—mostly diamonds and pearls. A very valuable one was the gift of Lord Rothschild. There are many who remember Queen Alexandra when on that memorable 7th of March she passed through the crowded streets of London. Her sweet, fair beauty—to which none of her portraits had done justice—surpassed expectation, and surpassed admiration doubtless caused the great crush to see her that at one time threatened to upset the carriage in which she sat. Queen Alexandra is still lovely to look upon as her rare style of beauty is of the order that does not deteriorate with the passing of years, which, while they ripen, do not destroy its charm. It is interesting to remember that the colour of the mauve dress worn by the young bride-elect was chosen because of the marked preference shown by Queen Victoria for that tint, and mauve in many of its charming shades has ever since been much favoured by Queen Alexandra.

"WOMEN WHO CAN DO THINGS."

To emphasise the usefulness of "the woman who can do things in an emergency" and of the Girl Guides' movement, General Sir Robert Baden-Powell narrated recent experiences of himself and Lady Baden-Powell in Algeria to an audience attending a Scouts' display at Parkstone, Dorset, on Saturday night. The occasion was the presentation of colours and badges to the local Scouts, known as "Lady Baden-Powell accompanied her husband, to whom she was married in October last." "You see a lady here to-night," said General Baden-Powell, "in a beautiful black hat and white coat. I saw her not so long ago in—what is the feminine for shirt sleeves?—(laughter)—scrubbing out a saucepan. We were living the simple life in the desert. We had only one pan, and that was a saucepan. It had to do for frying our fish in the morning and also for boiling our coffee in. After the lady had done the fried fish she had to get some grass roots and sand and scrub the pot out so that we could make our coffee in it. The lady was quite able to do it, and she did it well. She also did the washing. But," General Baden-Powell, added, "I must stand up for the Scouts and the mere man—she had to fall back upon me to do the ironing. (Laughter.)

A SURPRISE.

Western women have grown accustomed to regarding Oriental women with a compassionate condescension. The idea that an Oriental woman is almost a savage as regards progress is deeply ingrained in our minds, and we use the word "harem" to describe a condition of things from which we are proud that European women have emerged. Now, it is always good for people to be shaken out of a lofty, condescending attitude, and if anything can do it in this case, it will be a book by a Turkish lady, Zeyneb Hanoum, which has just been published. Zeyneb Hanoum ran away from Constantinople a few years ago "to see life" in Europe. Pierre Loti made her the heroine of his book, "Les Desenchantees," and now Zeyneb Hanoum has written her own impressions of Western life and people, in which Pierre Loti's description of her as a "desenchantee" is confirmed and intensified. What Zeyneb expected to find I don't know, but she was bitterly disappointed. She thought the English "dull, snobbish, artificial, and uninteresting," but before your patriotic gorge rises, let me add hastily that she found the French inhospitable, mean, and devoid of courtesy! We ought all to read this book, for some of its criticisms have an element of profound truth. This passage, dealing with our expressionless faces, is particularly trenchant: "I have tried to find in Western faces the reflection of some personality, and so few examples have I found that their names would not fill this page. These London people give me the impression that they all belong to the same family, so much alike are they in appearance and in facial expression. I have seen only one Englishwoman who does not look weary of life. She is Miss Ellen Terry." This is an interesting impression, if only because it has been the custom here to regard Miss Ellen Terry's talent as an actress as characteristically English. Another eye-opener is Zeyneb Hanoum's opinion that Englishwomen have no thoughts of their own, but think as they imagine they ought to think. They have, in her opinion, far less courage in thinking than Turkish women, but then, "Turkish women have managed to keep their minds free from prejudice." This, then, is one of the "secrets of the harem" to which disillusioned Zeyneb has now returned!

DR. WILSON'S TEETOTAL CABINET.

According to the *New York Tribune*, the new Democratic Administration has already assumed a "blue ribbon" complexion.

Owing to the fact that the President and Mrs. Wilson, as well as the vice-president and Mrs. Marshall, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan are abstainers, no wines or alcoholic liquors will be served at any of the entertainments given by them. The non-alcoholic regime was formally introduced at a luncheon given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan to Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, before the latter's departure for Canada. The hostess observed that neither she nor her husband drank wine, and added that she knew that Mr. Bryce did not. For some time past Mrs. Champ Clark, the wife of the Speaker, at official receptions, has provided the guests only with cooling grape juice "punches" and lemonade. Leading members of the Administration, it is reported, do not intend to prosecute the "blue ribbon" crusade, but wish it to be known that they are opposed to the use of alcohol. Society is vigorously debating the probable effect this attitude on the part of the highest dignitaries in the land will have on the free use in Washington of wines at fashionable gatherings.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. T. J. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner Meiktila, proceeds on medical leave shortly.

A table of victoria tonga and other fares for the Ahmednagar Cantonment is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

Brigadier General Scallon is expected to return to Maymyo at the end of April when General Dobbie will from here proceed to Rangoon.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker will officiate as Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, when Mr. O'Dwyer takes up Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab in May.

At the distribution of diplomas to the students of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, who have successfully undergone their period of training, Mr. D. T. Chadwick delivered a short but practical speech in which he gave the students the well-worn but salutary advice that their education was not finished, but only beginning, with the securing of a degree or a diploma. They had now to put that learning to practical use, and that was by far the most difficult and responsible portion of the work that they had undertaken. It meant close and constant study and work. Agriculture to be successful demanded forethought, patience, skill and attention to detail.

A wing of the 1st Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry arrived at Kirkee from Wellington early on Tuesday. The remainder of the regiment will arrive about the 17th instant and the men will be accommodated partly in the new barracks and partly under canvas. About 420 of all ranks have already, arrived. The Battalion will probably remain at Kirkee until the rains break, when it is hoped says the "Poona Mail" the present water scaroity in Ahmednagar will disappear. The Oxford and Bucks come with a fine reputation for sport, and otherwise, and their presence in the neighbourhood should have a somewhat important bearing on the Boxing Tournament which that other sporting lot, the Loyal North Lancs, will hold very shortly.

The "Tropical Agriculturist" for March, appears in a new garb and shape, having been taken over by the Ceylon Agricultural Society from its former owners, Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson, of the Ceylon observer, who founded it in 1881. The Editor says:—"We bring out this issue under the new arrangement, and we wish to begin by saying that it will be our aim above all things to keep up the popularity of the journal by maintaining its characteristic features. The "Tropical Agriculturist" is not a journal that can confine itself to chronicling the doings of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, and though the interests of the members of the Society and of Ceylon generally must come first, yet its responsibilities extend far beyond the limits of this Island, embracing indeed the whole tropic world and much of the sub-tropic."

A Kotagri correspondent writes:—A fine tiger was shot by Mrs R. E. Campbell-Gompertz a few days ago. News had been brought of a kill on "Burri-Uddi" (below the rocks) estate belonging to Mr. David Cockburn some miles south of Kotagiri. Mrs. Campbell-Gompertz set out at once with a couple of friends and party of beaters. Luckily, she had drawn the best position on a huge rock opposite the kill and within close range of the tiger as he approached to finish the remains of the bullock. Her first shot from a 500 express rifle wounded the brute. He bled terribly, and with the second shot he disappeared under cover. It was too late to follow him that evening, so the next morning Mrs. Campbell-Gompertz went after him with the dogs and beaters, and fortunately found the tiger lying dead in the jungle. He was a big beast, measuring 9 ft. 2 ins., of a dark colour, perfectly marked, and in splendid condition. He was carried in by twenty coolies on a tressle made of bamboos, and as they came, they sang the usual tiger song. "A-ho-ho, A ha-ha," with the weird accompaniment of the Kota band.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

RESULT OF VICEROY'S COMPETITION.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The Viceroy's Shooting Competition, promoted by the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association has been won by Cr.-Sergt. Hart, Nagpur V. R., with a score of 332; with Sergt. Cooke, 1st G. I. P. V. R (331), second; Corpl. J. C. Judd, 1st G. I. P. (330), third, Vol. Richmond, 2nd Calcutta (329), fourth; Sergt. W. H. Collins, K. G. F. V. (329), fifth; Sergt. Otto, 1st G. I. P. (326), sixth; Vol. Veerers, S. I. R. R. (325), seventh; Cr.-Sergt. Tremenhere, 1st G. I. P. (324), eighth; Sergt.-Major Moring, Bangalore R. V. (323), ninth; and Lce.-Corpl. Maunder, K. G. F. V. (321), tenth.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1994000	3355000	1361000	.....
In Mar. 1913		a		a
Bombay ...	1587000	Nil	.....	1587000
Total ...	3581000	3355000	.....	2 6000

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and Ten Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
Rvd Etc To end of Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	41803000	41805235	775235	.....
Rvd Etc To end of Mar. 1913		a		
Bombay..	22038000	19538806	.....	2499094
Total ...	71038000	69344141	.....	1723859

a There were no bidders for Beng l certified opium at the sale of the 4th instant and also or Malwa opium at the sale of 12th instant.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

A Trial Treatment of Cuticura Soap and Ointment Free to Skin Sufferers

If you, or someone dear to you, are suffering the itching, burning, sleep-destroying torments of eczema or other cruel skin eruption, with its embarrassing, unsightly disfigurement; if you have tried all manner of treatment, no matter how harsh, to no avail, and have all but given up hope of cure, write to-day for a liberal sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Thousands of skin-tortured sufferers, from infancy to age, have found that the first warm bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle application of Cuticura Ointment bring instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and prove the first steps in a speedy and successful treatment.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India. For samples, post-free, address Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, Charterhouse Sq., London.

He Suffered Day and Night With Sciatica.

Mr. W. Knowles, Tregant Street, Bath, Eng., says: "I was prostrated with Sciatica from my right thigh to the bottom of my foot, excruciating pains would dart. Day and night I suffered. Every medicine I knew of I tried, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The effect of the contents of the first bottle was wonderful. I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am ENTIRELY CURED. If you suffer from Sciatica put aside whatever doubts you may have—in justice to your self—and give this great remedy a trial."

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA
OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA
PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

MOTORISTS

For Your Consideration!

—REPAIRS—

Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

ORIENT Motor Car and Electric Co.,
53, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.
Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SOURCE, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE PROGRESS OF FIVE YEARS.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Passing on to primary education it is to be observed that, during the period of the report, the total number of primary schools maintained by local boards and municipalities has risen from 6,101 to 7,580 with a resultant increase in attendance of 114,000 pupils. The Governor in Council considers that the moment has come when it is necessary to devote attention not so much to the opening of new schools as to the provision, for existing schools, of trained or at any rate qualified teachers, and the improvement generally of the conditions of service in the teaching profession. That a substantial advance has already been made in these directions may be inferred from the fact that out of the Rs. 7,36,000, with represent the excess of the present total annual grant to local boards and municipalities over the figure at which it stood at the commencement of the quinquennium, Rs. 4,52,000 are every year being devoted to these purposes. The raising of the pay of untrained assistants and head masters to the prescribed minima of Rs. 9 and Rs. 11, respectively, has now been accomplished, but much still remains to be done in the matter of giving reasonable promotion both to untrained and to trained teachers. The most urgent need, however, is the provision of qualified teachers. At present out of a total of 17,230 teachers employed in local board and municipal primary schools in British districts, only 36 per cent. have undergone training, while of the untrained remainder 1,674, or nearly 10 per cent. of the whole, have not even passed the simple qualifying test of the vernacular final examination. There is reason to believe, however, that the enhanced initial rate of pay now offered, combined with the lowering of the minimum age for passing the above examination, will, before long, ensure a sufficient supply of passed candidates, while, as regards their subsequent training, proposals have recently been sanctioned by Government which provide for a large increase in the annual output of the vernacular training colleges of Presidency.

The question of the housing of primary schools is one regarding which there is much diversity of opinion and consequently of policy. That a decent and substantial school-house possesses a distinct educative value of its own and contributes to the permanence and general prosperity of the institution within its walls cannot, however, be denied, and it should, therefore, be the aim of every local body to find separate accommodation for its schools, efforts being made in the case of village schools to induce the people to contribute towards the cost. Government will be prepared to assist where possible by free grants of timber and building stone. In the case of urban primary schools they have at present under consideration, applications from more than one municipality for assistance in the shape of a grant and loan towards the execution of a comprehensive building programme.

RURAL AND SPECIAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

A satisfactory solution has, it is hoped, at last been found of the vexed question of the unpopularity of the rural standards by the division of schools into "rural" and "full primary", the former being merely a truncated form of the latter with an identical course so far as their teaching goes. The underlying idea is that the ordinary village school should confine itself to the teaching of the three R's and that any boy desirous of carrying his studies further should proceed to a central full primary school, being assisted, if necessary, by a small scholarship designed to cover the extra cost of residence away from home. The Governor in Council will watch with interest the development of this scheme which promises to ensure the more rapid diffusion of the rudiments of knowledge among the rural population, while making due provision for such effective demand as may exist for a higher form of vernacular instruction.

When it is remembered with what misgivings the scheme for utilizing the Mulla schools in Sind, for the purposes of secular instruction was first embarked upon, it is peculiarly satisfactory to note the steady improvement which has taken place in the quality of their teaching and the increasingly important part which they play as the feeders and outposts of the regular educational system.

As regards Bombay City, His Excellency in Council learns with satisfaction that the transference of the control of primary education to the municipality has not been attended by the untoward results which were apprehended in some quarters. At the same time he earnestly hopes that a more rapid rate of progress in connection with the programme of building school houses, to which Government are a liberal contributor, will be observable in the future. He trusts also that the municipality will devote careful attention to the provision of special schools for factory children, a question which is of special importance in Bombay. The Governor in Council believes that he may rely with confidence, in a matter of this character, upon the pride of the City of Bombay in her institutions to secure that her educational institutions shall be among the most advanced and efficient in India, and shall challenge comparison with those in any other part of the Bombay Presidency.

VERNACULAR TRAINING COLLEGES.

The accounts received from the several primary training colleges, both male and female, are, with the exception of the Sind training institution for women of a generally encouraging character, showing as they do that the utility of these institutions is restricted at present only by the limitations on their accommodation. It appears, however, that the success of the local normal classes which were experimentally inaugurated in several centres is not altogether assured. Excluding the latter, the total number of training institutions of all kinds has risen in the course of the quinquennium from 21 to 26, and their attendance from 1,332 to 1,518. Having regard to the crying need for trained teachers, it is to be hoped that this rate of increase will be considerably accelerated, not only in the case of Government institutions for which as stated provision has now been made, but also in respect of private institutions for which there is ample scope.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

Turning to the subject of professional education, the Governor in Council regrets that it has not been practicable so far, owing chiefly to the great difficulty of finding a suitable site, to supply the Government Law School with its principal desideratum, a convenient hostel. In the meantime, however, the surplus funds which are accumulating are being held in reserve with this object in view.

On the medical side satisfactory advance has been made. In addition to the reorganization of the staff of the Grant Medical College and the opening of a large hostel, two additional full-time professorships are to be established, while a highly equipped physiological laboratory is in course of being completed.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In respect of technical and industrial education the quinquennium now closed has witnessed remarkable progress. In its concluding year the allotment from provincial revenues for this branch, which in the corresponding year of the preceding quinquennium was Rs. 1,67,000, amounted to Rs. 2,35,000, including allotments of Rs. 34,500 and Rs. 20,250 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art, respectively, and grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 39,000. In perhaps no educational institution of the Presidency has more signal development taken place than in the School of Art. The architectural section, which in 1906, consisted of two small classes for draughtsmen in charge of a non-professional teacher, has now developed into an advanced school under the guidance of the Consulting Architect to Government, giving tuition to 140 students and carrying out teaching which should leave its impress on the profession of architecture in Bombay. The exhaustive series of experiments with Indian clays conducted in the newly opened laboratories of the ceramic section has paved the way for the establishment in India of a pottery industry on modern lines. Finally there has been a great extension in secondary schools of the study of drawing, the general control of which is in the hands of the staff of the School, the candidates at the last examinations conducted by them numbering over 9,000. In this connexion Government have under consideration proposals for the re-organization of the scheme of these examinations, the regarding of drawing teachers in Government high schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing for the Presidency.

Much remains to be done, however, to bring the whole scheme of technical instruction in the Presidency up to a satisfactory homogenous and effective standard. There is a general lack of co-ordination between the courses and standards of the several technical institutions due to the absence of any effective controlling authority. This leads to loss of efficiency and waste and misdirection of effort. A committee specially appointed to consider this question has recently presented its conclusions and recommendations which are now under consideration. Another question which is engaging the attention of Government is the extension of manual training classes in the secondary and the larger primary schools. The facilities offered at the Dharwar Training College for obtaining certificates of competency in manual training have already been productive of a considerable development of this form of instruction in the Southern Division, and there is no apparent reason why given equal facilities at other centres, equally good results should not be obtained there.

In a review of this branch of education the development of the Poona College of Engineering, formerly the Poona College of Science, cannot pass unnoticed. Consequent on its complete divorce from agricultural instruction and the teaching of the B.Sc. course, the college has made a distinct advance along its true line of functional expansion, namely the teaching of advanced civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. This has been rendered possible by important structural additions not yet completed and the considerable strengthening of the teaching staff. A further measure affecting the administration of this institution is the recent constitution of an Advisory Committee composed largely of experts which will ensure for it the maintenance of a high standard of practical instruction and its close connexion with the industrial life of the Presidency.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The results of the quinquennium which the Governor in Council can regard with only qualified satisfaction are those connected with the spread of female education. It is true that, viewed purely numerically, the progress recorded is not unsatisfactory, the number of female scholars in institutions of all kinds having risen from 108,716 to 153,090, a rate of increase equal to 40 per cent.; but there is an almost general opinion among educational officers that the real advance made during these five years is incommensurate with the efforts and attention bestowed on this branch of education, and that the instruction that is being imparted to girls, especially in the advanced schools, is proceeding on wrong lines and is not calculated to produce the intellectual and physical improvement for which there is need. As regards secondary schools the tendency has been to subordinate all other considerations to the passing of the matriculation examination, while in the case of the elementary schools progress is impeded by the general apathy of the people themselves and the continued difficulty of obtaining trained teachers. At page 56 of the report the Director indicates what measures, in his opinion, are needed to secure better results for female education both primary and secondary. With the exception of that which deals with the withdrawal of the control of local boards and municipalities over female schools his recommendations commend themselves generally to the Governor in Council, who will be glad to consider any proposals which may be submitted for giving practical effect to them. In the opinion of Government it is of the highest importance that the progress of education among girls should not lag behind the general advance of education, for it is within the power of an unintelligent and re-actionary female population to nullify in great measure the achievements of their educational policy in so far as they tend to the true social and moral amelioration of the people at large. The question of the institution of special arrangements for female collegiate education has been engaging the attention of Government and it may be found necessary to establish in Bombay a separate college for women.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

As regards the instruction of particular communities the Governor in Council has perused with interest the observations cited in the report of the Inspector of European Schools. That the present instructional facilities afforded to the domiciled community are inadequate has been generally conceded, and the outcome of the movement in favour of their extension has been the formulation of a number of definite proposals, put forward at the recent Simla conference, which have been referred for consideration to the several local Governments. In the meanwhile a sum of Rs. 40,000 from the Darbar grants has been distributed amongst the European and English-teaching schools of the Presidency in the form of annual supplementary grants-in-aid, and this extra provision will it is understood, enable them to make good their most urgent needs.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Mahomedan education continues to make steady progress, the total number of pupils of that community having risen in the course of the quinquennium from 144,405 to 182,472, an increase of 26 per cent. The language question, however, is one of considerable difficulty, and has tended to impede advance. The question whether the leaders of the community are wise in pressing the demand that the medium of instruction in their primary schools should be Urdu is one upon which the Governor in Council entertains considerable doubt. Urdu is in no part of the Presidency either the common idiom of the country or the official language, and its use consequently involves the onerous necessity of mastering a second vernacular. A general concession to this demand can hardly fail, it would seem, to place the Musulman community at a serious disadvantage in the competitive race for employment and advancement. In order to gauge the true effectiveness of the demand, however Government have decided, as a tentative measure, to institute a special class at the Ahmedabad Training College in which Urdu-speaking teachers will be trained with a view to employment in schools where that language will be the sole medium of instruction, and, further, to allow the Vernacular Final Examination to be taken up in that language. The results of this experiment will be carefully watched during the next two years. In the meantime it may be noted that out of the 66,552 Mahomedan scholars attending primary schools in the Presidency proper, 36,994 or 55 per cent. are under tuition in Urdu schools or classes. There is thus already a widespread demand for trained masters knowing Urdu. Unfortunately, in spite of the existence of special facilities, such as the Urdu classes preparatory for the Vernacular Final Examination at Nasirabad, in the East Khandesh district, and Tankaria in the Broach district, and the exceptional consideration shown in admitting Urdu-speaking candidates into the training colleges, the supply of such teachers remains lamentably inadequate, a state of affairs which is reacting very prejudically on the efficiency of these special schools and on Mahomedan education in general. In Sind, where the Musulman population is content to be instructed in the local idiom, the movement for the establishment of special madressahs and of hostels maintained in connexion with ordinary schools for the education of zemindars' sons has gained ground to a large extent. To further the advance of female education in the community, Government contemplate the appointment of an inspectress of Urdu girls' schools in the Central Division. Finally the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the inception of a movement for the establishment at Poona, of a high class residential school for Mahomedan youths on lines approximating those of an English public school. This is a development which he desires to commend to the earnest attention of other communities in the Bombay Presidency.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

The quinquennium has witnessed an almost general spread of education among the more backward classes of the Presidency. The number of children belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes now attending school is 18,650, representing an increase of 72 per cent. In the case of the so-called depressed classes, the number at present under instruction is 25,954, which gives a 64 per cent. increase. The special means adopted for attracting the children of these classes to school are largely those first initiated among the hill tribes of the Thana district, and include the distribution of scholarships for regular attendance, rewards in the shape of clothes, the free issue of books and writing materials, and the foundation of small hostels in which the children of scattered communities not large enough to be provided with separate schools can be concentrated. In the case of the special schools for low castes, it is recognized as essential to provide masters drawn from the same caste who will freely associate with their pupils, and much attention has been devoted to the training of such masters; but it seems open to question whether the same policy be followed in regard to the aboriginal tribes in whose case the caste difficulty does not present itself and among whom a schoolmaster drawn from a superior class appears to enjoy greater prestige and consequently to exercise greater influence in attracting pupils.

A striking fact noticed in the report is the series of scholastic achievements standing to the credit of the boarding school for backward classes at Godsamba in the Surat district. At the Vernacular Final Examination the first two places in the Northern Division are usually secured by this school, while for three successive years, a Godsamba boy has passed first at the entrance examination of the Ahmedabad Training College, at which some 500 competitors, drawn for the most part from the most advanced communities of Gujarat, annually compete. These successes testify to the highly promising character of the material which is to be found among these backward classes, and demonstrate that, given due encouragement and opportunities, there is no inherent reason why these classes should not take a prominent place in the general moral and intellectual advance of the community.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

With the Director's remarks as to the inutility of much that now passes for physical exercises and drill, and as to the harm resulting from highly organized inter-school competitions unaccompanied by the general and systematic pursuit of games throughout the schools, the Governor in Council is in entire agreement. The path to reform in this respect lies, as the Director points out, in the devotion of greater attention in the training colleges, both secondary and primary, to this branch of culture, and Government are prepared to incur expenditure in order to provide the requisite facilities for the purpose. The Governor in Council hopes that it will shortly be possible to introduce in all schools, a system of physical exercises of the nature indicated in the report, carefully adapted to Indian conditions. He also attaches great importance to periodical medical inspection in schools, proposals for the tentative introduction of which are now under consideration. The question of curtailing the hours of study in secondary schools and of so re-arranging them as to afford more extended opportunities for systematic recreation has also engaged attention, and an experiment in this direction is now in progress. With regard to the subject of moral instruction, it is too early as yet to pronounce as to its benefits to the school children of this Presidency, but it is satisfactory at least to learn that the expert, who has recently visited the several educational centres for the purpose of giving demonstrations, considers that the conditions are distinctly favourable to the success of the movement.

PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT.

With the conclusion of this general retrospective survey of the field of educational activity and achievement during the past five years, it is of interest to indicate briefly the scheme for its expansion in the near future. The task of laying the foundations of a sound primary and secondary educational system in this Presidency has, it is hoped, now been, in a large measure, accomplished. This has been effected by the revision of curricula in every branch, by the inauguration of a regular scheme of expenditure for the constitution of a better-paid and therefore more contented subordinate teaching staff, and by the provision for a large increase of the output of trained teachers. What now remains to be done in the immediate future is to proceed with the superstructure, namely, the expansion and multiplication of educational institutions resting on these foundations. For this undertaking the lines of construction have been carefully planned out and are now laid down in a detailed three-year programme. In the coming year's provincial budget, a total expenditure on educational objects amounting to 95 1-4 lakhs has been entered and this provision will, it is hoped, be steadily increased as the quinquennium advances and schemes of expansion mature. The triennial programme contemplates an aggregate non-recurring expenditure of 16 lakhs and new recurring charges which will in the third year attain a maximum of 16 1-2 lakhs. Among its principal items are the ultimate enhancement of the pay of teachers in primary schools by 2 1-2 lakhs and in secondary schools by Rs. 72,000 a year; additional grants to local boards amounting in the third year to nearly 3 1-2 lakhs per annum the expenditure of over 2 lakhs a year in free grants for primary and supplementary grants for secondary school buildings the opening of new primary schools at an ultimate cost of nearly 3 lakhs a year; the engagement of additional primary school teachers at an extra cost of Rs. 80,000 per annum; the inauguration of the new high school at Jalgaon and Larkana; the provision of equipment for the new science teaching in secondary schools at a cost of one lakh; building extensions to Government secondary schools and colleges costing 4 1-2 lakhs and 1 lakh, respectively; and finally, as regards inspection, the creation of a new inspectorship of schools, three deputy inspectorships and six posts of assistant deputies, and the revision of the clerical establishments of inspectors and deputy inspectors.

With this comprehensive programme in view and with the prospect of adequate funds being forthcoming for carrying it into execution, His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that there is sufficient justification for the confident hope that the ensuing year will inaugurate a period of unprecedented educational expansion and progress throughout the Bombay Presidency. For the complete realization of this hope he must rely, however, on the loyal and unremitting efforts and the broad-minded sympathy of educational officers of all grades, and on the maintenance by them, in conditions of increasing difficulty and stress of the same high standard of duty and efficiency which, he is pleased to observe, has been displayed by the Department during the period covered by this review.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

TEACHING TRUTHFULNESS.

Dr. Bejamin E. Smith, the Editor of the "Century Dictionary," and other lexicographical works, whose death is just announced, once made an autobiographical statement which may interest advocates of scientific education (says the "Manchester Guardian"). Someone had asked his opinion about the best methods of teaching truthfulness to children. "Frankly," he replied, "I know I told the truth as a child purely from a desire to please my mother, as I would have carried out any other course of action on which she insisted. But I never saw any other reason for doing it until, as a lad, I worked in a chemical laboratory. Then I realised that nothing that was said, made the slightest difference to the elemental fact, and I believe I have loathed exaggeration and falsehood ever since."

THE BOY—WHAT WILL HE BECOME?

The garden gate was open, and a small boy paused to look at the daffodils within easy reach. He was just about to grab one when a bedroom window opened and an angry householder appeared. "These need tying up badly, sir," said the smart boy. "These big flowers are too heavy for their stems." There is no question that, if that boy keeps out of prison, he will get on.

£5,000 TIP.

Bell boys, head porters and all others who serve and also stand and wait, will learn with envy of what is probably the largest tip ever received by a hotel employee. The person who is to receive this gratuity is Josephine Hodges, ten days old, the daughter of Mr. E.T. D. Hodges, manager of the Waldorf Traffic Department. A trust fund of dols. 25,000 has been established for the little girl by a rich steel man of Pittsburg, who does not wish his name disclosed.

Mr. Hodges said that for twelve of fourteen years he had looked after the Pittsburger's baggage and railroad transportation when he was in New York, bought his steamship tickets, and looked after his man. In all this time, Mr. Hodges said, he had never accepted a gratuity of any kind from the Pittsburg man.

"Well, I'll get you some time," the rich man once remarked.

"A year ago, when I told him that I had married," Mr. Hodges asserted, "he said to me: 'Well, I guess I'll have to fix up the heir to the throne.'

"I thought he was merely joking, and laughed with him. The other day, when he came in I told him that I was a father, and that my daughter's name was Josephine. The Pittsburger asked if he might see the child. He came up to our home, and seemed very much pleased with the youngster. A few days ago I received his cheque for dols. 25,000, to be put in the bank as a trust fund."

WOES OF A BRIDEGROOM.

Julius Woerz, a wealthy tobacconist, of Schiedam, Holland, arrived on board the Rotterdam (says the "Standard" New York correspondent), being probably the most miserable Transatlantic passenger that has crossed the ocean for a long time. Woerz was married just before sailing from Holland, and while the Rotterdam stopped at Boulogne for a few hours Woerz and his bride went ashore and got separated while shopping. Woerz returned to the ship just as the whistle was blowing, but his bride was not so lucky, and left on shore.

Relating his woes, Woerz said: "I not only had to take my honeymoon alone, but at the wedding I fell and sprained my ankle and at the wedding dinner I was attacked by ptomaine poisoning." Woerz was somewhat cheered on receiving a cablegram to the effect that his bride sailed on the Campania on Saturday.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CUTLER PALMER'S

INVALID'S PORT

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE

A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE.

BEWARE of cheap and inferior IMITATIONS

Sole Shippers to India.

Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery*.

GRANDE CHARTREUSE LIQUEURS—

Now made in Tarragona, Spain, and again shipped in the old shape bottles and under the labels here shown.

These Liqueurs are as delicious now as they were ——formerly—being made with the——

Same Plants,
the
Same Ingredients,
according to the
Same Secret Process
as of old and by the
Same Chartreux Monks

who used to make them in France, previous to their expulsion.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

Two memorandas regarding the Indian and Provincial Civil Services, supplied by the Government of Bombay to the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, are communicated to the press with the concurrence of the Public Services Commission.

The compilation entitled "Memoranda on the Indian and Provincial Civil Services" contains the replies of the Bombay Government to the interrogatories of the Commission and a descriptive memorandum dealing with the Bombay Provincial Civil Service (Executive and Judicial Branches). The "Special Memorandum on the constitution of the Indian Civil Service" embodies a suggestion for the improvement of the present system of recruitment for that service. The latter says:—

The general conclusions arrived at may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The system of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service by open competitive examination in England has given efficient results.

(2) The subjects for examinations cannot be improved upon.

(3) The age of candidates might with advantage be lowered.

(4) There are drawbacks incidental to combining the Indian Civil Service examination with that for the Home Civil Service and it would be an advantage if the former could be for men 2 years younger than the age for appearance for the Home Civil Service.

(5) Simultaneous examinations in India and England may be dismissed as impracticable. They are open to the most serious objection for the reasons given, from the point of view of Indians themselves also because their adoption would violate a fundamental principle upon which the examination system is founded. Their adoption would involve a reconsideration of the system of the Provincial Civil Service which supplies one-sixth of the higher posts, formerly reserved to the Statutory Civilian, on the presumption that the remaining five-sixths are held by Englishmen recruited in England.

Government proceed to propound a scheme of scholarships for assisting Indian lads to go to England to prepare and compete for the examination on the present lines.

The following is a summary of the arguments advanced on these points in the Special Memorandum:—

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

In the opinion of this Government, the present system, though it might with advantage be modified in details in the manner indicated in the General Memorandum, may be said to work well on the whole and at the same time to offer a fair chance to Indians. It has not been sufficiently realised that, by the reservation to Indians, practically, of one-sixth of the superior posts formerly reserved for the Indian Civil Service a very considerable additional responsibility has been cast upon the Government of India and the Secretary of State for seeing that, in respect of the remaining five-sixths, no step is taken which entails the smallest risk of loss of efficiency in the material recruited. It has had to be admitted, with regret, that Indian officials are not as yet, on the average as efficient as English, and the same standard of efficiency is not expected. This applies to Indians who have passed for, and are serving in the Indian Civil Service as well as to those otherwise recruited for other branches of the service. So long as this is the case it is, in the deliberate opinion of the Bombay Government, impossible to contemplate the adoption of any scheme alternative to the present which, while considerably modifying the percentage of Indians in the five-sixths of the higher posts, would provide no machinery for a system of training such as might be expected to render the Indian official at least as efficient in all respects as his European confrere. Simultaneous examinations are open to this objection as well as to the others and, until the machinery for the education, in India, of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, is so revised as to approximate to that which is available in England, it is wholly impossible for any authority responsible for the maintenance of the administration of India at its present high level of efficiency to contemplate with equanimity the adoption of such a scheme.

Government have not, however, thought that their obligations, in regard to this inqury, are adequately discharged by demonstrating the objections to, and difficulties in the way of, all change. They recognise that the present system is not perfect, even in regard to the recruitment of the English element of the service. In regard to the Indian competitor, the system is deficient in that it makes no complete provision, and affords only partial and somewhat illusory facilities, for what may be called character-training. It is unfair, under the present system, to expect that the Indian will be as efficient as the English Civilian, and it is the recognition of this fact, established by experience, that induces the application of lower standard of expectation in the case of the former.

SELECTION AND TRAINING.

The considerations advanced in the foregoing paragraphs have convinced this Government that what is lacking to Indians under present circumstances is character-training. It is in the schools of England, not in the Universities, that surrounding influences modify character, and that boys learn the self-discipline and self-control which are the essential basis of a capacity for administration. It is clear that, if Indian candidates are to be in the same advantageous position as the English competitors for acquiring the characteristic which we expect of the Indian Civil Service administrator, they must go through a period of school training similar to that undergone by the English boy. In other words, since there is no public institution in India—excepting perhaps two Chiefs' Colleges, and in their case only with large reservations—organised with any real resemblance to the English public school model, the Indian candidate must proceed to England at an age when his admission to an English public school is still possible, namely, at the age of 14.

If the advantages claimed for a public school career in England be conceded, the first difficulty which confronts us is to devise a method of selection, and a scheme of maintenance in England, between the age of 14 and the age to be fixed for the competitive examination. An open competitive examination in India is impracticable, at present, at that age: and it would be equally impossible to regard boys, who passed, or, qualified, at that age as having thereby displayed their fitness for selection, at the later age, for the public service. We are therefore thrown back upon a system of State scholarships designed to enable selected boys to proceed to an English public school for education and preparation for appearance at the Indian Civil Service Examination.

From 1881 to 1901 the percentage of Indians competing successfully was 4·36, while from 1902 to 1912 it was 5·16. The maximum number of Indians successful in any one year was 7 in 1899 and 1912. The average number was 2·8 over the past ten years. It is the deliberate opinion of the Bombay Government that the average number of the past ten years should be taken as the basis upon which to calculate the recruitment, for the next ten years, of Indian competitors for the Indian Civil Service under the scheme in process of elaboration. They are aware that this view will not give entire satisfaction to Indian aspirations; though they believe that the conclusion suggested is in their best and truest interests and is calculated, as will be shown further up to justify a further advance more quickly than any other scheme hitherto suggested. It is proposed that this minimum number of posts should be absolutely reserved for Indians, not left to the ultimate chances of competition, and it is for this reason that the number is proposed at the average of the past ten years, that average being as high as, in the present circumstances of India and Indian appreciation of public responsibility, can be regarded as safe, with due regard to the necessity for maintaining the present high standard of efficiency. Therefore, three scholarships should be allotted each year to selected students competing for the privilege of proceeding to an English (selected) public school for preparation for the examination for the Indian Civil Service.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

It is, however, contemplated, that double this number be allowed to proceed to England, for the same training, though with a lower scholarship allowance, and that employment in the Public Service shall be guaranteed to them subject to certain conditions of good conduct and attainment to a certain standard. Candidates should be nominated by the several Provincial Governments on the recommendation of Head Masters of High Schools and Colleges (including the Chiefs' Colleges) and their names submitted through the Collectors or Political Agents and Commissioners, indicating, in their recommendations—

(1) The race and caste of the candidate.
(2) His family connections.
(3) His scholarly aptitude and moral and physical fitness.

Local Governments and Administrations should select from the lists submitted to them up to the maximum number allotted to the province, and send up the names to a Central Indian Board of Civil Service Commissioners. The maximum number for appearance might provisionally be fixed at 50, and distributed through the different provinces. The examination to be held at Delhi.

Such merits as the proposed scheme possess depend upon the assumption that the candidates selected by local Governments will be chosen as largely from among those competitors whose racial, physical and heriditary characteristics afford a presumption of fitness to govern as from among those whose claims to consideration rest chiefly upon precacious literary attainment. The competitive examination in which the process of selection culminates, should if the scheme is to be satisfactorily worked, be devised upon a basis similar to the entrance test of an English public school that is to say it should not include subjects of an advanced character, but should aim at eliciting which of the candidates has the most thorough grounding in comparatively elementary subjects. Special weight would in this view be attached to oral examination. A stringent medical examination should, of course, also be insisted upon.

While it is not necessary even if it were possible to indicate here a list of those schools which might with greatest advantage be accepted it is evidently desirable that a considerable latitude should be allowed. Thus while Eton and Harrow, Winchester and Charterhouse would clearly be included, there is every advantage in not excluding several other schools and a distribution of Indians rather than a concentration is preferable from several points of view. The best must be included, and such being the case the rates of scholarship must be fixed so as to secure that there is no bar to the Indian profiting by them to the full. It is thought that the first successful candidate each year should be awarded a scholarship on £250 a year, the other two of those selected for the Indian Civil Service competition, of £200. For the other 3 candidates, for whom in ordinary circumstances a post in the superior grade of some other specialised service will be the goal the rate of scholarship need only be £150 per annum, and his acceptance of it would depend on his or his parents' willingness or ability to supplement that scholarship to the figure necessary to meet all the charges incidental to his education. In all cases a free first class passage to England and back should be guaranteed.

INDIAN SENTIMENT.

There is some reason to believe that Indian sentiment may be more ready to acquiesce in a modified system of competition for scholarship, in lieu of unrestricted competition for the Indian Civil Service, if it be decided simultaneously to require certain preliminary qualifications in the case of English competitors as a condition precedent to competition. Moreover it is only by making the same scheme applicable both to Indian and to English competitors alike that real justice will be secured to the former. The process by which, it is suggested, candidates should be presented in India for competition for scholarships, contemplate the submission for consideration of two or three names by practically every High School and College in each Province of India. An arrangement might be made whereby a scheduled list of approved British and Dominion schools might be drawn up and an allotted number of nominations given to each, up to a pre-determined maximum. Clearly, for the purposes of the arrangements herein contemplated, the age limit most suitable is that which held away from the year 1878 to 1891—viz., between 17 and 19: in other words at the ordinary period for leaving school and proceeding to a University. The position at this stage, is, then that both the Indian scholarship-holders and the British nominees, compete, between the ages of 17 and 19.

THE EXTRA CANDIDATES.

As was there stared, it is contemplated that for the 3 posts for which Indian candidates were to qualify, 6 scholarships, graded in value should be allotted. The reasons are the following. In the first place it is necessary to provide for casualties. It is also desirable to preserve, up to the date of appearance for the competitive examination in England the principle of competition. The scheme as outlined in paragraph IV for Indians does not contemplate that the three boys who qualify in India for the higher scholarships shall of necessary be those selected for the three Indian Civil Service. posts. It is designed that all the six scholars shall be benefited to an extent enabling them to prepare themselves at a public school, and that they shall be privileged to compete, after attaining the age of 17 and (if they fail then) again at the age of 18, at the competitive test. In each year the three Indians who pass highest will, if in other respects satisfactorily reported upon, be appointed to the Indian Civil Service. The three in each year unsuccessful, after the second appearance, have now to be considered.

In the case of all the six scholars a bilateral agreement will be necessary. On the part of the Government of India there will have to be an undertaking that, save in the event of misconduct, or failure to comply with essential prescribed conditions, Government employment is guaranteed to the scholar on the completion of the course of training laid down for him; and that, in the event of his qualifying among the first three in any one year of competition, he shall, if he so desires, be appointed to the Indian Civil Service. The case of each of the three who annually fail to qualify highest will be for consideration on its merits. There will be three Indians, in fact, annually available for special training for one of the branches of the public service other than the Indian Civil Service—e. g. for the Education, Medical, Police etc.—thus securing for other departments a nucleus of the Indian element trained in England on western principles for their gazetted superior grades.

POST-EXAMINATION TRAINING.

Two main alternative methods of post-examination training require consideration.—

(i) A University course.
(ii) Special training at the institution of the Haileybury type.

On a consideration of all the circumstances of the case and taking into account the school training which this scheme is designed to provide the Bombay Government incline to the view that the object in view could hardly be more completely and satisfactorily secured than by requiring the probationers to reside at either Oxford or Cambridge at their option. If it is considered necessary to provide for more direct association special colleges might be selected. This would present considerable difficulties, and on the whole it seems probable that common interests and aspirations would operate sufficiently strongly to secure the end desired.

It may indeed be objected, not without some weight in the argument that the State is not justified in financing the education of the prospective Indian official since (and so long as) it does nothing for his English contemporary. The Government of Lord Sydenham hope however that such a view will not be allowed to prevail in the face of the reasons urged in justification of a measure of State organization designed to give really suitable training to the Indian aspirant to the higher grades of the public service. Viewed from this standpoint, and from the point of view of the advantages to the public service itself, the additional annual cost involved which is nearly three-quarters of a lakh of rupees seems to this Government to be a negligible factor in the case.

CLAIMS FOR THE SCHEME.

Government desire that it be clearly understood that, from the point of view of efficiency of the administration, they do not urge upon the Commission the scheme as elaborated above as having features of absolute superiority over that obtaining now, and that it must be recognized that it is open to much adverse criticism by the advocates of unrestricted competition; but they claim that it is a practical, self-contained, scheme which obviates a serious blot on the present system, namely, the failure to secure the best Indian material for the administration and to train it up in the manner best calculated to place it in line, and able to challenge comparison with English material.

It is claimed for the scheme that:

(1) It ensures an admixture of Indians year by year in the higher grades of the public service slightly in excess of that secured by them hitherto, while it still leaves the way open to all other Indians who choose to comply with the conditions imposed on English and Indians alike, viz., education at and selection from one of the scheduled public schools of the empire.

(2) It secures that those Indians enter upon the service equipped in all respects identically and on the same plane with their British fellow subjects;

(3) it devotes State money to securing these objects;

(4) it gives ground for hope, as a result of (2), that Indians may prove themselves, when they have been given a satisfactory training in all respects the equals, as administrators, of their English colleagues.

The chief merit claimed for it, however, is that it goes to the root of the matter, in that it recognizes:

(a) that efficiency in administration and not capacity for passing examination, must, unltimately, be the test of the extent to which Indians may share the higher posts in the administration and

(b) that instead of lowering tests and so risking a set-back for Indians, it is based on the principle best calculated to secure demonstration that the Indian share in those posts may sefely be extended.

Some of the objections have been considered incidentally in the course of the elaboration of the scheme; and the Bombay Government desire to make it perfectly clear that they labour under no delusion as to the popularity of the proposals, which are open to effective criticism upon several sides. It may, however, be useful to indicate replies to three of the objections that will certainly be urged, and which have not been noticed above.

(a) It will be represented as being unreasonable to expect parents to part with their children so early and send them to a foreign country.

The answer that obviously suggests itself is that parents already do this, and in increasing numbers; and that the reasons which actuate the parents who elect so to do are precisely those which have been urged in favour of the proceeding in the case of aspirants to high administrative office. A further reply is that it is precisely the willingness of English parents to part with their children in order that these may be enabled to learn self-reliance; and discipline away from home, which has bred in these the capacity for government which it is desired also to implant in selected Indians. It may be admitted at once that a corresponding proceeding on the part of Indian parents will imply in an even higher degree the qualities of self-sacrifice; but Government believe that these qualities will be found to exist.

(b) The scholarship-holders would become denationalised.

If this were really to be the result, the reply would obviously be that the indigenous national instinct must have been too feeble to be worth preserving, which is emphatically not the case. What would really be meant by this objection, if seriously urged, would be that the men, on return from their education to India, would be too emancipated from many of the orthodox prejudices. This, indeed, might be a result in a percentage of cases; and the evil, in so far as it is urged as being an evil, may to that extent be admitted. But that very emancipation—in some of its aspects—is part and parcel of the results of a cosmopolitan outlook and liberal education wherever imparted. There is a difference in degree, no doubt, but not in kind between the case we are considering and that of the English boy who is educated largely abroad. He losses some of his narrowness and many of his prejudices; but he neither ceases to be an Englishman nor losses his national traits nor his love of country.

These points are, however, mentioned in order to indicate that the Indian view, at first sight, of the proposals worked out in this Memorandum must, almost inevitably, be unfavourable. There is room for hope that mature consideration may result in a less hostile attitude, especially when it comes to be realised that it not only secures to Indians the position in the Indian Civil Service to which they have attained, but also admits them automatically into the superior service of other Departments; and that its whole objective is to provide such a scheme of preparation that it may be possible, with due regard to the efficiency in all respects of his Majesty's Government in India, very materially to expand the opportunities to Indians at no distant date. Finally, it is desirable to reiterate the statement, in paragraph VIII (1), that, side by side with a guarantee of a minimum number of admissions, there is under this scheme no limit to additional admissions of Indian boys who by going to one of the scheduled schools in England and by displaying the requisite qualifications, merit by their attainments selection by their Head Masters for candidature for the Indian Civil Service.

In conclusion, this Government considers that there would be real advantages in applying the modified scheme of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service also to the clerk ships of the India Office which are at present filled by opened competition from the successful candidates at the Home Civil Service examination. It is believed that there would be advantages in a system which would recruit the officers at the India Office in the same manner and from among the same candidates as the Indian Civil Service. Transfers between the staff at the India Office and the staff in India would then become possible; and there would be a community of interests and of "esprit de corps" which could hardly fail to react to the advantage of India and the Indian administration.

(c) It has been suggested that Indian boys, if sent at the age proposed in this memorandum to England, would be neglected during the holidays and acquire habits of independence which, combined with complete separation from home influences and family traditions, would result, on their return to their native country, in complete estrangement from their parents and even insolence and disrespect. This suggestion is believed to be of the same category as the denationalization objection which has been dealt with in the foregoing paragraph; but it is also open to refutation in the light of actual experience. It is the common complaint of Indian parents that ther sons who attend schools in India and who, pursuing their education beyond the primary classes, are obliged, for their secondary and higher education, to reside in hostels attached to high schools and colleges lose the habit of filial respect and acquire habits of which their parents cannot approve; but the majority of those parents admit that this result is due to the absence from the hostel organization of a proper system of disciplinary control. In England, under the scheme proposed, this defect would not exist during the school-term, while the scheme of scholarships has been deliberately pitched at a rather high figure in order to admit of suitable arrangements being made for the care of boys during their holiday. The responsibility for making arrangements to secure this would rest upon the India Office organization. Actul experience of individual cases, in which subitable holidays arrangements have been made, and in which the schooling has been of a consistent and continuous character, shows that the fear is without real foundation, and that boys who return home after a really satisfactory and uninterrupted school and university career are less obnoxious to this criticism than are the products of the hostel system in India.

It is only necessary to add that, in the calculations, in paragraph IV (4), upon which is based the estimate of the number of scholarships to be reserved for Indians annually, the Bombay Government have proceeded upon the past averages, and have taken the period most favourable to Indians because that was the only safe basis upon which could be built a concrete scheme. The conclusion, expressed on page 6 "ante," that the average of the past ten years is "as high as * * * can be regarded as safe, with due regard to the necessity for maintaining the present high standard of efficiency" is not to be taken as the matured opinion of this Government in respect of the actual proportions which the conditions of India as a whole may justify; and, as will be seen from the concluding sentence of paragraph IX (b) and from paragraph VIII (1), it is contemplated that the guaranted minimum number of Indians will be supplemented by other Indians who compete without scholarships. Since the number of the latter may, for some years to come, be comparatively small, and since the Bombay Government accept the view that an enhancement of the percentage of Indian admissions is desirable, it follows that they are quite prepared to endorse such enhancement of the number of annual scholarships as will bring the total Indian admissions up to the proportion which may eventually be determined on as a result of the enquiries of the Commission. The Bombay Government have, in fact, presented a concrete scheme based upon actuals by way of illustration of the working of their proposals rather than as an indication of the precise number of scholarships they propose. It is upon the alternative method of recruitment and training that they desire to lay stress, not upon the precise number of scholarships and Indian admissions.

BOMBAY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The following communication received from the Private Secretary, to H. E. the Governor:—

"His Excellency Lord Sydenham desires me to say that he has great pleasure in informing the Members of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League that his Majesty the King-Emperor is most graciously pleased to become Patron of that Institution."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Senate to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday, the 9th April, Principal A. L. Covernton has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—that the newly elected and nominated Fellows be assigned to Faculties as under:—The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B. Law. Dr. E. Moses, M.D. Medicine; Mr. B. E. Ghasvala, and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, the Rev. R. Scott, Mr. H. P. Farrell. Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, and Mr. N. G. Welinkar, Law; also that Dr. N. A. F. Moos, be assigned to the Faculy of Arts in addition to the Faculty of Engineering to which he already belongs.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

The public at home has been judged to be so hungry for Revue that the London Opera House will shortly go into that line of business. Yet is the public really so hungry? The immense vogue of a certain sort of greasy rhythm has been perhaps mistaken for an awakening delight in topical satire. Certainly the success of "Hullo, Rag-time," is not the success of Revue. It is a success of American musical comedy, and of the highly successful dodge of the Jacob's ladder between the stage and the auditorium wich the ladies of the chorus continually ascend and descend. Of Revue itself, and the holding up of notorious or distinguished persons to pay mockery, we are still a little afraid. Why, even a critic in a leading English paper found it indecorous that Mr. Balfour should be represented in "Who's Boss of the Snow?" as a ballet-dancer, although as a caricature in "Punch" he would have found it delightful. Perhaps this form of variety art is out of place in so large a city as London for the Revue is a sort of scandal-mongering, and scandals about your intimates are those which taste the sweetest; and doubtless, the size of variety theatres is against the Revue—so much of the dialogue is lost to so many members of the audience. If there really is a desire to popularise the Revue in England I would suggest writes a correspondent that it be localised; that you should have, for example, a Battersea, a Lambeth, a Hampstead Revue poking fierce fun at all the local dignities. I imagine great joy would come of these local Revues, and an occasional free fight.

Of the mere expertness of the variety performer, most of us are most heartily tired. Handsprings and somersaults no longer surprise us; we look on unmoved at the juggling of balls, knives and plates; trick cyclists disgust us with their eternally jibbing forewheel. We have been so beggared of wonder that now anything is ordinary. And what is the more deplorable, the humble amateur who prided himself on some small degree of expertness comes, from looking at this unattainable perfection, to regard his own skill as quite despicable. In this, as in so many other ways, the amateur performer is made to feel ashamed of himself. Now half the expert things that are done in a variety theatre are really parlour games, and are only worth doing, as G. K. C. would say, when they are done badly.

For two hundred nights—a long run for most Parisians have wended their way to "La Prise de Berg-op Zoom," an attractive French comedy which is typical of the times. And now the theatre has fallen to Capus. It owed its first popularity to the fact that Sacha Guitry is the son of his father. (He resembles him marvellously, by the way, in his make-up in the play.) Not that "La Prise, etc.," is wanting in talent—far from it; but the talent is intermittent, and an impatient reader of an ordinary young man's M S. would scarcely have discovered it at a first examination. However, Guitry fils is one of the most acceptable dramatists. His talent is amusing, subtle precocious, unexpected. The two first acts are of no particular account; one has seen many like them—no better, no worse—but the third act saves everything. It is delightfully fresh and young and charmingly acted. Sentiment and cajolery impudence, a mischievous affront of the proprieties, make up an irresistible whole. The house hangs with joy upon a scene of love-making which is so spontaneous, so gay and insouciant. Of course he is very much in love: he, the commissaire, and she, a lady, who has appealed for advice in critical circumstances. (Her husband has been accused of an offence against the law, and she is anxious to save him). But she has no idea, when she proceeds to the magistrate's house, that he is the man who has shown such disconcerting admiration during the past three weeks. Yes, the wretch did not take his eyes from her the previous evening at the theatre, and, in the entr'acte she accused him roundly of it. "How did you know I was looking at you?" he had asked impertinently. And she was forced to answer: "Because I felt your eyes upon me." "Then I cannot be indifferent to you," he replied, with the logic of Parisian "irresistibles." But, how strange! the persecutor melts into the commissaire, and here she is meeting him in his own room after submitting to his persecution.

"Eh, ma foi!" he is past master in the art of attracting feminine sympathy. In a few minutes he has beaten down her objections to his odious conduct, and has placed himself upon a pedestal of particular favour. And it is all so gracefully, so adroitly done. Out of her complaint at the conduct of her husband and her chivalrous desire to protect him from the consequences of his folly, is born a liking for this fascinating commissaire, who plays the game of lovemaking with such boyish zeal, so whimsically at variance with the touch of grey at the temples. Now we have the explanation of the title, which seemed irrelevant until, a while ago, the ardent commissaire detached the leaves from his calendar and exhibited a date: the anniversary of the capture of a fortress, which is to be symbolical of their own union. But, first of all, of course, there must be legal separation from the man whose name she bears. And one is a little surprised that so gay and irresponsible a sprite as the commissaire should even have thought of these little things. But so it is. The husband obliges by obliterating himself behind the law, and the commissaire has become the magistrate again, whilst remaining the lover. "Are you speaking to the man or the commissaire?" he asks, alternatively, producing his visiting-card and tricolor scarf, sign of his authority. The Parisians find it hard to reconcile themselves to the loss of "Berg-op-Zoom," which is going on tour. Its dilicious absurdities have made them forget the influenza, rent day, and other unpleasant companions of the spring.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 29th March 1913 was 722, giving a death-rate of 38·33, per annum per thousand as against 832 the corresponding period of last year, and 1,021 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 52 died from fevers; 130 plauge; 11. small-pox; 10, measles; nil cholera; 2, leprosy; 41 phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 183 affections of the respirator organs 38 diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 19, still-born; 74, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 6; Brahmin, 7; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia 2; Hindu of other caste, 158; Hindu low caste, 53 Musalman, 54; Parsee, 14; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, ; European 5; Negro-African, nil; Buddhist, nil; other and unknown castes, nil. The total number of births was 315 as against 392 for the corresponding period of last year, and 38 the average over the past five years.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
Here is good proof of its efficacy:—
POISONED FOOT CURED
"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."
"WORTH £5 A DOSE"
"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 102, Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
REWARD OF £1000 OFFERED.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.
Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, PYCROFT and POOKA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, Limited,

Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

All work carried through with Cheapness, Neatness & Despatch.

READ THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OLDEST PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE
NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.
APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

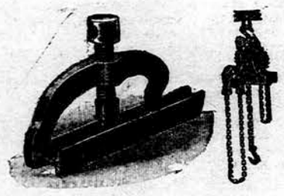
for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
AGENTS WANTED.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75

The Food Consumptives Need
TO BUILD THEM UP

'Kepler' Solution
(Trade Mark)

Contains all the nourishing and vitalising elements which Nature requires to repair the wasted body and restore the vitality. Every spoonful goes to increase the weight and strength. A priceless tonic-food for persons recovering from fever, etc.

Obtainable of all Druggists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. LONDON
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

SEE YOU GET 'KEPLER' REFUSE IMITATIONS

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE

WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever,		'A' qual.	25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
80 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

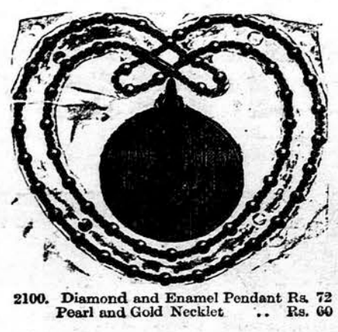
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED!

NEW FANCY STONE PLATINUM NECKLETS.

2099. Diamond, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 325



2100. Diamond and Enamel Pendant Rs. 72
Pearl and Gold Necklet .. Rs. 60

101. Aqua, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 235.

2102. Diamand, Aqua, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 190
" Peridot " " Rs. 180

2103
Aqua, Diamond, Pearl and Platinum .. Rs. 385
Peridot " " " .. Rs. 370
Amethyst " " .. Rs. 355
Green Tourmaline " " .. Rs. 380
Turquoise " " .. Rs. 380

2104.
Peridot, Enamel Pearl and Gold.
Rs. 88.

105. Aqua, Diamond, Pearl and Platinum..Rs. 240

2106 Aqua, Diamond and Pearl..Rs. 21
Peridot " " ..Rs. 21
Green Tourmaline " ..Rs. 21
Mounted Platinum

NOTE—ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MARCKS & Co. LD.,

JEWELLERS, & SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

S. ROSE & CO. have the best stock in India.

PIPE ORGANS of any size and power built, erected, and kept in order. Estimates and specifications on application.

REED ORGANS. Agents for the celebrated MASON AND HAMLIN organs. All grades from Rs. 150 to Rs. 3,250.

PORTABLE ORGANS, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 275.

HARMONIUMS, Full compassed (5 octave) models, Rs. 130 to Rs. 875. Table Harmoniums from Rs. 35 to Rs. 190.

Best stock of Music and Musical Goods of all kinds in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

Telegrams:—"ROSEBUD," Bombay.

DALES GOLD MEDAL
DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
DUNSTABLE, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.)
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,
131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.
Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.
All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately. "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

CLARKES 4!. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.